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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1231)

Name of Candidate	MUKUND KR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	49120
Center	ORN	Date	31/07/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. What do you understand by New Social Movements in independent India? In this context, discuss the key features of the New Farmers' Movements.

(150 Words) 10

स्वतंत्र भारत में 'नए सामाजिक आंदोलनों' से आप क्या समझते हैं? इस संदर्भ में, 'नए किसानों' के आंदोलनों की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Social Movement refers to the movement or mass mobilisation aimed to achieve a particular sets of socio-economic goals.

SOCIAL MOVEMENT

Old social movement
- Before 1960s
- related to basic rights
- example: right to vote, right to fair living etc.

New Social Movement
- After 1960s
- Broadened demand here
- example: ecological movements, farmers' movement, caste-based movements etc.

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- New Social Movement primarily broadened its sphere of influence to include ecological movements like Chipko movement under Bahuguna; Save Silent valley; caste-based movements like emergence of Bahujan party in 1984; Farmers' movement in Punjab, Haryana.

- Key features of new farmers' movement are:

1) extended demand - for fair remuneration, fair prices etc.
2) Demands to end regional inequality: due to green revolution in Punjab, Haryana
3) New methods of protest: like blocking railway lines, refusing entry of officials to villages etc.
4) Bandh, Dharna - where all farmers participated together.

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2. The years 1975-77 marked a period of both challenges to and triumph of democracy in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

वर्ष 1975-77 की समयावधि ने भारत में लोकतंत्र की चुनौतियों और विजय दोनों को चिन्हित किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The year 1975-77, is considered as one of the 'most turmoil' phase of Indian democracy post-Independence. These years saw the declaration of 'internal emergency'; JP movement; curtailment of civil and political rights etc.

- Challanges:

1) Compromising democratic values: As ground of declaring emergency was 'not substantial' by then government.

2) Curtailment / Censorship of press: which is considered as 'Fourth Pillar' of democracy.

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3) Fundamental Rights: of people were widely compromised e.g forced sterlization, police killing etc.

4) Suppressing opposition - as virtually all leaders of opposition were put behind bars.

- Triumph of democracy:

1) Ensuing election in 1977: led to establishment of first non-congress government at centre

2) 44th Constitutional Amendment, 1978. restored rights of people; made provision of declaring emergency stringent and undid all damages to constitutional values.

3) Shah Commission report: brought to light the nefarious acts done during ~~dam~~ 1975-77 phase.

Thus, this phase and aftermath made Indian democracy more vibrant and holistic.

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3. Discuss the challenges that were specific to the process of post-independence integration of North East India. (150 words) 10

उन चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो स्वतंत्रता-पश्चात् पूर्वोत्तर भारत के एकीकरण की प्रक्रिया के लिए विशिष्ट थीं।

With the enactment of Indian Independence Act, 1947; India got over colonial rule. However, immediatly it had to face the challanges of integrating different parts into nation.

- Challanges faced specific to North-East (NE) India integration are:

1) Diverse ethnicity - in different regions made integration challanging

2) The general sense of alienation among people of NE due to British policy.

3) Emergence of seccessionist groups like ULFA (Assam); NSCN(IM) and NSCM(K) in Nagaland etc.

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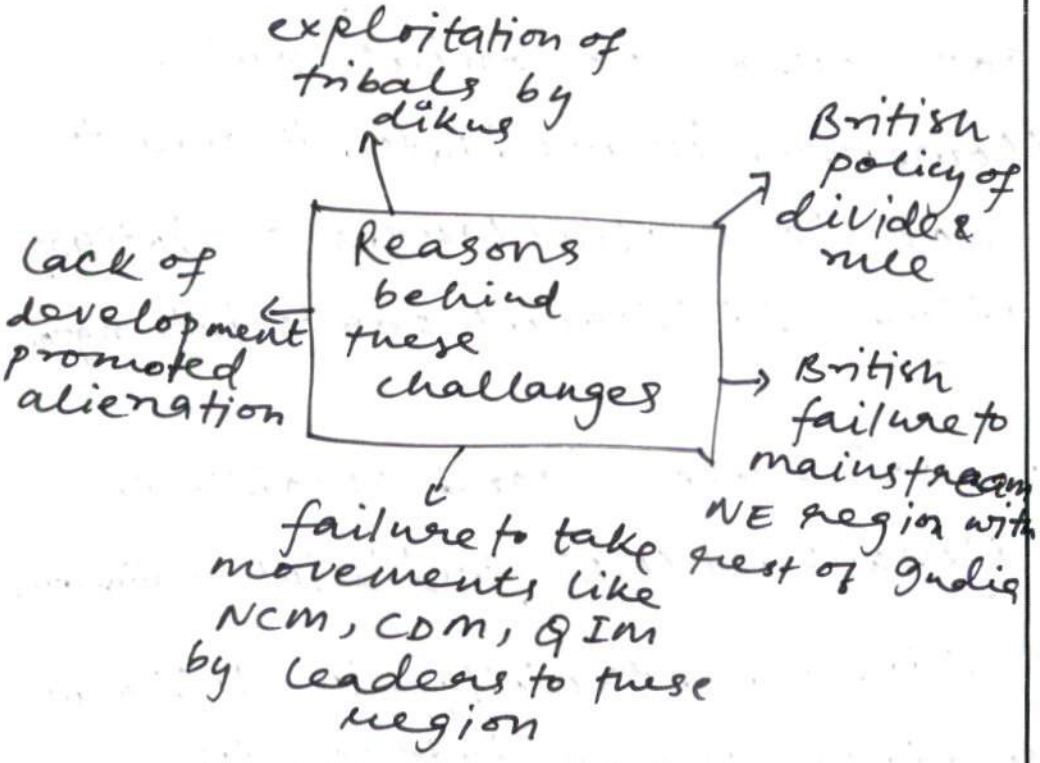
4.) Role of external actors: like China's claim of NEFA regions; Myanmar providing support to Mizo groups etc.



However, under the statesmanship of Sardar Patel; India got integrated. NE states were given autonomy through 5th/6th Schedule to maintain their distinct culture. However, India still continues to be 'Nation in making'.

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4. What challenges did independent India face in integration of princely states? In this context, throw light on the role played by Sardar Patel.

(150 words) 10

देसी रियासतों का एकीकरण करने में स्वतंत्र भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा? इस संदर्भ में, सरदार पटेल द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

With the grant of independence, princely states were given 3 choices:

1) Join Indian dominion
2) Join Pakistan dominion
3) Remain independent after ceasing of 'doctrine of paramountcy' of British rule.

Among 552 princely state; 549 joined while 3 princely states didn't. Those were — Kashmir, Junagadh, Hyderabad.

- Role played by Sardar Patel:
Sardar Patel, being first home minister, took lead.

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He used the policy of persuasion, offering perks, diplomatic manouevrs and in extreme case used even 'threat of force' to prevent balkanisation of India. Different approach were used to integrate these states - Kashmir by signing 'instrument of accession' by Maharaja Hari Singh; Junagadh by plebiscite; And Hyderabad by police force.

In general, 'privy purse' were offered to other states, feeling of nationalism were promoted to integrate. Thus, Sardar Patel played instrumental role and earned title of 'MODERN BISMARK' of India.

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5. Reforms introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev, though aimed at transforming the USSR, ultimately led to its disintegration. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि, मिखाइल गोर्बाचेव द्वारा प्रारंभ किए गए सुधारों का उद्देश्य USSR का रूपांतरण करना था, तथापि अंततः इससे उसके विघटन का मार्ग प्रशस्त हुआ। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Mikhai Gorbachev, the premier of USSR brought changes during 1980s, in order to transform or strengthen USSR, in facing of rising discontent among people over its declining per-capita income and general sense of deprivation vis-á-vis USA.

- Reforms introduced were:

1) PRESTROIKA (restructuring): in case of civil & political rights to people in general

2) GLASNOST (openess): in context of liberalising economy to increase PCI of people.

3.) Political reforms: introducing internal democracy in communist

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party, choosing leaders by vote rather than nomination.

- Reforms led to disintegrations:

1) Openness & restructuring: exposed vulnerability of communist rule.

2) Political restructuring: promoted dissent, opposition to higher leadership of party.

3.) Emergence of Boris Yelstin: with new vision to reform USSR gained people's favour.

4.) Protest & demostration: in states like Poland, Czechoslovakia along with fall of Berlin Wall etc. finally led to disintegration of USSR in 15 new countries.

Thus, reforms somewhere influenced disintegration undeniably.

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6. The cultural revolution in China was an example of the cult of personality leading to widespread destruction. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

चीन में सांस्कृतिक क्रांति व्यक्तित्व के प्रति निष्ठा का एक उदाहरण थी, जिससे व्यापक विनाश हुआ। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Cultural Revolution (1966-76) was a revolution in China under leadership of communist leader 'MAO ZEDONG'. The revolution was aimed at 'CLEANSING' of Chinese societies of anti-communist elements/thoughts.

- Revolution example of 'cult of personality' as, Mao used his power, influence to eliminate any opposition to himself. Any criticism invited state persecution at the hands of 'RED ARMY'. Mao Zedong in order to

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rebuilt his image after failure 'GREAT LEAP FORWARD' (economic measures); used Cultural revolution to suppress dissent.

- Widespread destruction as:

1) Around 5 lakhs to 20 lakhs: were killed (loss of human capital)
2) Culture of dissent virtually eliminated by use of force.
3) Conforming to thoughts of one person i.e Mao became new norm.
4) New progressive thoughts - were suppressed.

However, with death of Mao in 1976, China under Deng Xiaoping embarked of new path with positive changes.

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7. Though the conditions in France were vastly different from those in America, many of the driving factors behind the two revolutions were similar. Discuss in the context of French revolution. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि फ्रांस में परिस्थितियां अमेरिका की परिस्थितियों से बहुत भिन्न थीं, तथापि इन दो क्रांतियों के पीछे कई प्रेरक कारक समान थे। फ्रांसीसी क्रांति के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

French Revolution (1789) is said to be tracing its origin from the American Revolution (1776-83).

- Different conditions as:

1) France was not under colonial rule, unlike 13 colonies of America which was British colony.

2) France was one of the strongest power in Europe; unlike America which was not.

- However, driving factors behind two revolutions were similar as:

1) Alike America, French citizens were dissatisfied with King Louis XVI's rule.

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2) French societies were also divided into parts: Clergy, nobles, peasants; alike in America as between English and Americans.

3) Trade restriction in America by British deprived people of pursuing their interest, in same way as extravagance of king in wars deprived people.

4) The liberating thoughts by thinkers like John Locke in case of America, Rousseau in case of France further liberated people.

Thus, though two revolution happened at two different continent, in different time; origin can be traced to similar prevailing condition in both countries.

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8. Critically discuss the successes and failures of League of Nations in removing the major obstacles to peace after the First World War.

(150 words) 10

प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के पश्चात् शांति के मार्ग में प्रस्तुत प्रमुख बाधाओं को दूर करने में राष्ट्र संघ (लीग ऑफ नेशंस) की सफलताओं और विफलताओं की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

First world war (1914-18), ended with Treaty of Versailles (1919). Among others, proposal to establish world organisation to 'save humanity from scourge of another war' was put forth by American president Woodrow Wilson in his famous '14 points'. Thus, came 'League of Nations'.

-Successes:

1) Settling boundary disputes: between Columbia & peru; Germany & poland over silcilyetc.

2) Organisations like: International labour Organisation (ILO) set forth standards for welfare of labour.

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3) Prevention of disease: through health organ like in Russia, prevention of disease typhus.

- Failures:

1) Acting under influence: of big powers like UK, France etc.

2) Ignoring its mandate: even after countries like Germany, Italy flouted its order of restraint

3) Not truly representatives - as countries like USA, USSR not represented and Germany stayed for a very brief period.

4) Lack of institutional mechanism: in League to address grievances like today's UNSC resulted in undermining its stature.

However, initiative as this later bore fruit in the form of UNO post-2nd World war.

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9. Give an account of the the Iranian Revolution of 1979 and discuss its impact on the politics of West Asia. (150 words) 10

1979 की ईरानी क्रांति का विवरण दीजिए और पश्चिम एशिया की राजनीति पर इसके प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Iranian Revolution of 1979, was a turning point in geo-politics of Iran, as 2500-years old Pehlavi Kingdom was overthrown and new regime under Supreme leader 'Ayotollah Khamenei' was established.

Despite, western power, majorly USA backing Reza Pehlavi regime; it was toppled and huge shift in politics of west Asia emerged.

- Revolution's impact on west Asia are:

1) USA Vs. Iran: began as Iranian started seeing USA

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with suspicious eyes.

2) Shia - Sunni divide widened: as Saudi emerged as ~~Shia~~ Sunni's countries leaders, and Iran as Shia's.

3) Tanker war : in 1980s between Iran - Iraq were influenced by desire of domination.

4) Rise of proxy alliance & proxy war - as seen today in form of Hezaballah (Iran's proxy in Lebanon); Yemen crisis; Syria crisis etc.

Thus, Revolution of 1979 brought change in geo-politics as USA was challanged in these regions by Iran under Khamenei regime. Issue of Iran Nuke Deal crisis can be linked to it.

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10. The similarities between the rival dictatorships of Hitler and Stalin were far more striking than their differences. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हिटलर और स्टालिन की प्रतिद्वंद्वी तानाशाही के बीच समानताएं, उनके बीच अंतरों की तुलना में कहीं अधिक विस्मयकारी थीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Hitler and Stalin are considered among 'top dictators' of world in the 20th century.

Hitler ruled over Germany with Nazism ideology; whereas Stalin ruled with Communist authoritarian ideology.

- Differences between two:

1) Hitler ~~any~~ didn't recognise women's role whereas Stalin has progressive vision towards women's role in society.

2) Hitler acted under Nazism ideology, whereas Stalin under communist (leninist-marxist) ideologue.

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-Similarities:

1) Both persecuted different groups: Hitler persecuted minority Jews, whereas Stalin persecuted Muslims.

2) Belief in superiority - Hitler believed in pure race of 'Aryans', Stalin in pure superior ideologue of communism.

3) Authoritarian outlook: where Hitler & Stalin both suppressed an opposition with 'IRON HAND' policy.

Thus, though two were against each other's idelogy (Hitler against Communism); still two shares striking similarities in their approaches.

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11. The integration of tribals was a crucial issue facing independent India. Highlight the main arguments in the debates on this issue that helped shape the government policy. **(250 words) 15**

आदिवासियों का समेकन स्वतंत्र भारत के समक्ष उपस्थित एक अति महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा था। इस मुद्दे पर विमर्श के उन मुख्य तर्कों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिन्होंने सरकारी नीति को आकार देने में सहायता की।

The integration of tribals in particular became a challanging task, post-Independence.

Reasons why integration was challange

- Christian missionaries had done huge damage to their culture
- Distinct identity of tribals
- huge variation in ethnicity
- policy of British rule alienated tribals
- role of dikus, middleman
- dissatisfied tribals

- There were 'three' main arguments put forth. Those are:

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First: ISOLATIONIST Approach:

In this approach, it was proposed that tribals be left to be on their own without any interference or disturbance from outside. A 'general isolation' was sought from government, people and civil Societies.

2nd) ASSIMILATION approach:

Here, complete assimilation of tribals in mainstream society was sought.

3rd) INTEGRATIONAL Approach:

as opined by first PM Nehru, gradual slow integration with enough flexibility to

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main distinct identity was sought. And, finally this way of 'MIDDLE PATH' was adopted. The principle of 'PANCHASHEEL' (five virtues) for tribals like non-interference in their lifestyle; non-aggression by others etc. were promoted.

Further, government promoted tribal rights through various constitutional provisions like Article 14, 15, 21 (Right to life, liberty, non-discrimination); Article 29, 30 (cultural & educational rights); Article 338A (NCSTs for grievance redressal); Article 330, 332 (representation in parliament); 5th & 6th Schedule (Autonomy) etc. Thus, holistic integration was promoted.

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12. Even though the leading Indian Nationalists had long been sensible of the power of the mother tongue to rouse and move, linguistic reorganisation of states after independence took some time to become a reality. Explain.

(250 words) 15

भले ही अग्रणी भारतीय राष्ट्रवादी लंबे समय से जागृत होने और आगे बढ़ने में मातृभाषा की शक्ति से अवगत रहे थे, लेकिन स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन को वास्तविकता में परिणत होने में कुछ समय लगा। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Indian National Movement, as noted by historian Sumit Sarkar in his book 'Indian Independence Movement: 1885-1947', had highlighted the 'role of language' and its use by different Indian nationalists.

- Some prominent examples are

1) Tilak's demand during 'Home-Rule Movement': to promote education in mother-tongue; to bifurcate states on linguistic grounds.

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2) Gandhiji's emphasis on Nagpur Session (1920): where Congress Provincial Committee (CPC) was set up and was asked to propagate message in 'local mother-tongue' to mobilise masses.

3) In general, emphasis put on Indian culture, language, paintings etc. during Swadeshi Movement (1903-08) highlights the power of mother tongue.

- However, post-independence linguistic reorganisation was apprehended because of:

1) Fear of regionalism - based on language, would have hampered nation-integration in beginning.

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2) Promotion of Secciomist tendancy would have been emboldened in case of linguistic reorganisation.

However, with passing of time first linguistic state in form of Andhra Pradesh was created in 1953. Post this, Ali Fazal Committee set-up by government accepted linguistic reorganisation of states with denial of 'ONE LANGUAGE - ONE STATE' policy. The recommendation of Dhar & JVP Committee was reformed to allow linguistic bifurcation. The 7th CAA i.e State Reorganisation Act, 1956 formed 14 states & 6 UTs, mostly on linguistic basis. Thereafter, many states like Haryana, Gujarat etc. were formed.

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13. Critically evaluate the role of caste based mobilisations and movements in improving the socio-economic and political status of scheduled castes and backward classes in post-independence India. (250 words) 15

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों और पिछड़े वर्गों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थिति को सुधारने में जाति आधारित लामबंदी और आंदोलनों की भूमिका का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

India has been a multi-diverse country since time-immemorial. However, post-Vedic times, the emergence of 'Varna-system' based on birth rather than labour, became a major challange in form of caste-system and caste-hierarchy.

- Role of caste-based mobilisation in case of Scheduled Caste are:

Scheduled Caste (SCs) was and still continues to remain the most exploited section of our society. Post-Independence, Dr. Babasaheb tried to

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limit exploitation by bringing tve changes in constitution. like Article 14 (right to Equality), Article 15 (non-discrimination on caste), Article 17 (abolition of untouchability) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

However, situation didn't improve much and various movement emerged. Some are:

1.) Babasaheb along with some of his followers converted to Buddhism in 1955.

2) Emergence of political parties: like Bahujan Samajwadi Party (BSP) founded by Kanshiram in 1984 to empower SC/Dalits etc.; Lok Janshakti Party in Bihar etc.

3) Neo-Buddhist movement - in Maharashtra, Karnataka turned violent in 1980s.

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- Role of mobilisation for backward classes are:

1) Mandal Commission - recommended 27% recommendation to OBCs in government jobs.

2) Movements like Jats, Patidars etc. for inclusion in OBCs lists.

However, even after seven decades of independence it seems that, condition of Scheduled class has not improved much, though backward class saw some improvement and empowerment. SCs still continues to be deprived, marginalised community. The issues of caste-based violence (Bhima-Koregaon); caste-based discrimination (Bhadra river non-entry); and septic cleansing remains. Need to empower them pro-actively.

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14. Trace the root causes of what culminated in the 1980's as a crisis in Punjab. What steps were taken to diffuse it? (250 words) 15

1980 के दशक में पंजाब संकट के रूप में जिसका चरमोत्कर्ष हुआ, उसके मूल कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। इसे समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए थे।

The Punjab Crisis in 1980s, was seen in the wake of demand by seccisionist group to carve out a new country i.e KHALISTAN.

- Root causes of Punjab Crisis can be traced from following:

1) Double partition of Punjab: one during independence in 1947 and another while carving out Haryana, brought emotional turmoil to people.

2) Ignoring the demands of these regions - by central

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government brought a sense of alienation among people.

3) Appeasement policy of Indira Gandhi government : in initial years proved fatal later on.

4) Support given by foreign hostile nations : like Pakistan, China, to some extent Canada to separatist Khalistani group.

5) Minority discrimination - even in slightest term was perceived as mistreatment and treatment as 'second citizen'.

- Steps taken to diffuse crisis :

1) Operation Blue-star : in 1984 was launched to counter seccisionist movement headed

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by Bhindrawala from Golden temple.

2) Attending to grievance of people from this region: to ward-off feeling of alienation

3) Countering foreign nation support: actively by India weakend Khalistani demand.

Thus, by end of 1980s, the punjab crisis was diffused to a great extent. The recent incident of 'Khalistani parade' in Canada, UK etc. done not bore well for 'unity & integrity' of our nation There is a need to counter these tendency taking people from punjab in confidence.

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15. Equitable distribution of land plays an important role in bringing about socio-economic transformation. In this regard, analyse the progress of land reforms measures taken in India since independence. (250 words) 15

भूमि का न्यायसंगत वितरण सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूपांतरण लाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संबंध में, स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् भारत में किए गए भूमि सुधार उपायों की प्रगति का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

During indepence, India confronted the issues of 'absentee landlordism', peasant-landlord conflicts, tenants' movement etc.

Post-Independence, resolving these issues became a priority for new independent India. The POLICY OF LAND REFORM was sought in order to bring out socio-economic transformation of landless-peasants, tillers, share-croppers etc.

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- Land reforms measures taken since independence are.

1) Land Ceiling law : Where a person were ought not to possess land beyond a limit.

2) Land re-distribution : was sought for land-less labourers.

3) 'Land to tillers' formula : was adopted to end exploitative nature of tillers-landlord relationship.

However, the effectiveness of these reforms remains abysmal. Still 85% of farmers have less than 2 hectares of land, and continues

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to be small & marginal ~~farmers~~. Around 22% farmers are sharecroppers, tillers and has no land of themselves (Agri. Census 2015-16).

The empowerment of landless farmers remains major challange to doubling farmers' income by 2022. In absence of land, institutional credit remains elusive and moneylenders/Sahukars charges ~~extra~~ excessively leading farmers' to ~~deat~~ 'debt trap' cycle.

Hence, there is need to resolve long-pending task of 'Land reform' in true sense to further empower farmers & agri. sector.

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16. Comparing the process of decolonisation in Africa and Asia, explain why did it take longer for African countries to gain independence. **(250 words) 15**

अफ्रीका और एशिया में विउपनिवेशीकरण की प्रक्रिया की तुलना करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने में अफ्रीकी देशों को अधिक समय क्यों लगा।

The process of decolonisation, refers to the withdrawl of colonial powers from colonies and declare colony as an independent sovereign nation. The decolonisation became a new trend post-2nd world war.

Around three dozens, Asian, African and latin American nations, got liberated from the yoke of exploitative colonial rule. However, the pace of decolonisation were not same everywhere.

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Most of Asian countries while gained independence by 1950-60s, African countries had to wait longer until 1990s to gain independence.

- Reasons for delayed independence of African nations are:

1) Unlike Asia, African nations saw late emergence of nationalist freedom movement.

2) Africa as source of huge raw materials - acted as incentive for colonial power to stay as long as they could.

3) Internal division of groups in Africa on basis of ethnicity, tribe origin as promoted by

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colonial master hinder their unified fight against colonial rule.

4) lack of modern education: as introduction of modern education in Asian nations like India, proved fatal to British rule. Colonial power delayed modern education in Africa.

5) Issue of Apartheid: in nation like South Africa, led to delay in independence as battle had to fought two pronged. One against apartheid, another against colonial exploitation.

However, by 1990s, most of African nation got independent labest being Namibia.

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17. Discuss whether the Second World War was a conflict of ideologies or an inevitable international conflict resulting from pursuit of imperial interests.

(250 words) 15

चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध विचारधाराओं का एक संघर्ष था या साम्राज्यवादी हितों के अनुसरण के परिणामस्वरूप एक अपरिहार्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संघर्ष था।

Second World War (1939-45) was sought after 20 years of gap, after first war ended in 1918. Some historian prefer to call 2nd world war as 'continuance of First World War with 20 years break'.

- Second World War as conflict of ideologies:

The world in 20 years break period saw the emergence of different ideologies. The rise of Nazism, based on 'pure blood' notion of Aryans

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in Germany and rise of Fascism in Italy under Mussolini brought a new ideological conflict to fore.

The treaty of Versailles (1919) along with 'league of Nations' was sought to promote human rights, dignity, democratic values etc. And failure of this, led to conflict between two ideologies.

Further, Hitler's disenchantment towards Communism of USSR provided another avenue of ideological conflicts and western nation adopted a 'policy of appeasement' towards Germany's aggression for sometime.

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- War as result of pursuit of imperial interests:

The two bloc competed against each other for raw materials, markets of finished goods as well as to invest surplus capital in colonies.

In this race, Japan attacked Manchuria; Italy attacked Ethiopia; Germany attacked Poland and thus war began with one backing another - and emergence of two blocks i.e Allied Power (US, UK, France etc.) vs. Axis Power (Japan, Germany, Italy etc.)

Thus, 2nd World War, was outcome of combination of both factors apart from various other factors, one being Treaty of Versailles itself.

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18. What were the possible reasons that led to The Great Depression in the late 1920s? Also, elucidate its impact beyond the United States.

(250 words) 15

1920 के दशक के उत्तरार्ध में महामंदी का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने वाले संभावित कारण क्या थे? साथ ही, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से बाहर इसके प्रभावों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Great Depression refers to the phase of 1929-35, when economic growth slumped to its lowest, production declined and inflation heightened to new levels.

- Reasons of Great Depression:

1) Crash of US Stock exchange: in light of rising apprehensions about purchasing power of people.

2) Consequent withdrawl of money from banks, led to collapse

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of various banks.

3) Higher inflation - in food prices due to slump in agricultural productivity, led to shortage of food.

4) The slowdown in primary sector led to slump in tertiary, secondary sector as well.

5) Summingly overall economic went through a vicious cycle of depression in USA and other nations.

- Impacts beyond USA:

1) USA was largest economy and world leading economies were dependent on it, thus

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any slump in USA brought global slowdown.

2.) Various countries were dependent on USA loans for war reparation, and depression impacted them badly.

3.) Economic crisis - gave impetus to Nazism idelogy in Germany under Hitler.

4.) Various other nations who were not so much dependent on US economy didn't get impacted much.

However, with the adoption of 'Keynes Model' by Roosevelt, US witnessed boom and slowly world recovered from global slumpdown.

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19. Apart from industrial revolution, there were other factors as well that contributed to the race for colonies in the 19th century. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

औद्योगिक क्रांति के अतिरिक्त, अन्य कारक भी थे जिन्होंने 19वीं शताब्दी में उपनिवेशों के लिए होने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धा में योगदान दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Industrial revolution, began around mid-17th century in England. This led to huge production of goods and thus search for raw material for further production as well as to sell finished goods, led to search or race for colonies in the 19th century.

- Apart from this, various other factors also contributed to the race for colonies. These are:

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1) Strategic and political competitiveness : to occupy far of islands, strategically located nations to further improve economy, security etc.

2) Colonies seen as symbol of pride, hegemon: among European nations, promted them to go for maximum colonisation.

3) Theory of white man's burden whereas European nations bestowed themselves with task to 'civilise' so-called third world barbarians.

4) Economic exploitation - as another major region for

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

searching colonies.

5) Missionaries influence : to carry out the process of evengelisation (conversion to Christianity), prompted race.

Thus, while Industrial revolution was a major cause, others factors also contributed equally for prompting colonisation.

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20. Discuss the role of the socialist movement of the 19th century in presenting a critique of capitalism and providing an alternative.

(250 words) 15

पूँजीवाद की आलोचना प्रस्तुत करने और उसका एक विकल्प प्रदान करने में 19वीं शताब्दी के समाजवादी आंदोलन की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Socialist movement, emerged as a result of ills & exploitative nature of capitalism. The exploitation of labourers, workers etc. at the hand of capitalist class, led to emergence of socialism.

The excessive emphasis put forth by capitalism on 'individual', led to providing alternative where 'society' gained prominence

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Capitalism	Socialism
- means of production by individual/private	- State controls means of production
- Individual prior to society	- Society prior to individual
- liberty more important	- Equality more important
- John Locke, Adam Smith	- Karl Marx, Robert Owen

- Socialist movement as critique of capitalism highlighted the 'exploitative nature' of capitalism and the way it has degraded man to the levels of 'cog in the wheel', without any individual scope for innovation.

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- Socialist movement provided alternative by promoting the role of state, where state sought to 'promote equality' among all and reducing inequality.

Socialism gained prominence with Russian revolution (1917), however with the dissolution of USSR, once again liberalism (or capitalism) gained currency. However, socialism as an alternative brought positive changes in capitalism which ultimately emerged in the form of reformed 'WELFARE STATE'.

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explaining the reasons behind India's lower female labour force participation rates (LFPR), list the steps that have been taken to augment it. What more needs to be done? **(150 Words) 10**

भारत की निम्न महिला श्रमबल भागीदारी दर (LFPR) के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इसे बढ़ाने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, बताइए कि इस दिशा में और क्या किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

According to NSSO's Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), India has female labour Force participation rate (FLPR) at 24.4% only.

- Reasons behind lower FLFPR:

1) Females opting for higher education: as witnessed by higher GER in higher studies.

2) Marriage: puts break in career, as few families prefer unemployed women as bride.

3) Increase in income level of family: leads to pressure on women to quit jobs.

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4) Patriarchal outlook: of society puts women at disadvantage vis-á-vis man.

5) Issue of glass ceiling: demoralises women for further pursue of career.

- Steps taken:

1) Incentives to companies: which employ more than 30% women in form of tax incentives etc.

2) PM MUDRA Yojana: to promote women entrepreneurship as more than 60% loan beneficiary are women.

3) Maternal Benefit (Amendment) Act: increased paid leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks.

- Further steps to be taken:

1) Skill development: under PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana with special focus on women

2) Increase in health & education: to improve productivity.

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2. Parliamentary scrutiny over public finance is an important aspect of governmental accountability. In this context, discuss the role, importance and challenges in establishing a Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO) for effective oversight of budgetary process. **(150 words) 10**

लोक वित्त की संसदीय संवीक्षा सरकारी जवाबदेही का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। इस संदर्भ में, बजटीय प्रक्रिया की प्रभावी निगरानी हेतु संसदीय बजट कार्यालय (पार्लियामेंट्री बजट ऑफिस: PBO) की भूमिका, महत्व और उसकी स्थापना में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian parliamentary system rests on accountability to executive to legislature, notably in public finance.

- Present mechanism for scrutiny is ensured through different committees, like, Finance Committee, Public Account Committee (PAC), Estimate Committee, Cut motions, Question Hour etc.

- However, the role of Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO) holds importance as aforementioned mechanism has proved inefficient in face of lack of time, overwhelming majority in Lok Sabha etc.

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- Role of PBO :

1) To scrutinise budgetary process and nuances in detailed way.

2) To make sure that every demand and grants are responsibally granted.

- Importance of PBO :

1) Would help strengthen parliamentary oversight over executive

2) Strengthen or improve public spending in responsible way.

3) Less resort to guillotine for approval.

- Challanges :

1) Lack of political consensus : to establish PBO

2) Bureacratic - political inertia : for change in status-quo mode.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the various challenges faced by MSMEs in accessing credit. Also, mention some of the recent steps taken by the government and RBI to address this issue. **(150 words) 10**

ऋण तक पहुँच स्थापित करने में MSMEs द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए सरकार और RBI द्वारा हाल ही में उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

MSMEs is one of the most important sector in economy as it contribute 30% to GDP, 45% to exports and employes around 11.1 million people (next to only agriculture), as per Economic Survey 2018-19.

- Challanges faced by MSMEs in accessing credit are:

1) Lack of long-term institutional credit: from banks, NBFCs etc

2) NBFCs crisis: due to IL&FS crisis, has deprived MSMEs of major source of credit.

3) The emerging new-established

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MSMEs lack appropriate collateral, credit worthiness and thus face issue raising credit.

- Recent steps taken by government:

1) Loan in 59 minute : under a designated portal for MSMEs.

2) Infusing money in PSBs : to allow them to lend to MSMEs sector.

- Recent steps taken by RBI :

1) Changing Priority Sector lending (PSL) norms : to permit more lending to MSMEs.

2) Issuing guidelines to NBFCs : to ensure better lending to MSMEs.

Moreover, government can further look into UK Sinha Committee report for further credit enhancement to MSMEs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. By rebalancing project risks between the public and private sectors, the HAM model has encouraged investments in the road infrastructure sector. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रकों के मध्य परियोजना जोखिमों को पुनर्संतुलित कर, HAM मॉडल ने सड़क अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक में निवेश को प्रोत्साहित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Public-private partnership (PPP) holds key to infrastructural development in India, as per NITI Aayog's Strategy for New India @ 75.

- The modes of PPP are:
1) BOT : Built, Operate and Transfer
2) EPC : Engineering, Procurement and Construction

These two modes of PPP has their own limitations and thus by busing best of BOT and EPC, Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) was pursued by Ministry of Road Transport & Highways for investment in road infrastructure sector.

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- The features of HAM Model are:

1) Shared project risk: as both private sector and government is party, unlike BOT where private sector solely did everything.

2) Rebalanced finance risks: as 40% of project costs is paid to pvt. sector over five years, annualy.

Unlike EPC model, where government had to take 100% finance burden.

3) Incentive to private sector: as initial 40% cost is borne by government and next 60% later on is raised combinedly or pvt. sector alone depending on progress of project.

Thus, HAM increased investment and hence desirable mode for PPP.

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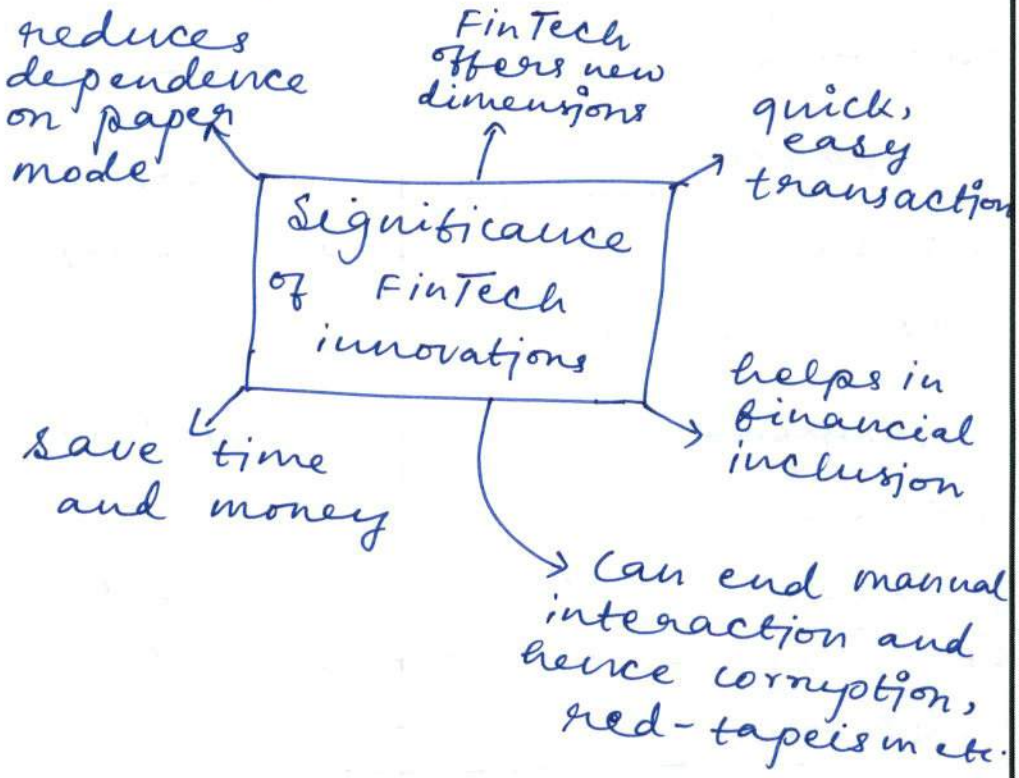
5. In view of the growing significance of FinTech innovations, discuss the potential and challenges of mainstreaming FinTech in Indian economy.

(150 words) 10

फिनटेक (FinTech) नवाचारों के बढ़ते महत्व को देखते हुए, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में फिनटेक को मुख्यधारा में लाने की संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, IMF and World Bank together emphasised on the role of growing Financial Technology (FinTech) and further to adopt it by all countries.



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- Potential of FinTech mainstreaming:

1) With the increase in digital connectivity : India can readily adopt FinTech methods for quick, efficient financial transaction. e.g BHIM, UPI etc.

2) Impetus to Cashless or less-cash economy : can be gained through adopting FinTech innovations.

3) Financial inclusion : of leftover masses can be done readily.

- Challanges :

1) Digital illiteracy : will hamper adoption of FinTech

2) Poor infrastructure - in terms of internet facilities, mobile phone penetration, etc.

3) Rural-urban divide - is widespread, need to end these.

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6. With India striving to achieve its development objectives, examine how blue economy can help in pursuing the objectives of economic development and ecological sustainability. **(150 words) 10**

भारत द्वारा अपने विकास उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के प्रयास में, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार नीली अर्थव्यवस्था आर्थिक विकास और पारिस्थितिकीय संधारणीयता के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में सहायता कर सकती है।

Blue economy : refers to the economical gains that can be made by using marine, sea or inland waterbodies resources.

- As per survey 2018-19, India aspires to become US $5 trillion economy by 2024, with average real growth rate of 8%.

Blue economy can aid in this effort in multiple ways.

- Blue economy & economic development:

1) Offers a huge source of sea-bed minerals : as available

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through deep sea mining.

2) Fisheries sector: can gain huge from blue economy, as India continues to rely heavily on inland marine fisheries neglecting ocean, sea etc.

3) Hydrocarbon: as huge potential can be exploited from abundant fossil fuel in form of Combustible Carbon, lie at sea-bed.

- Blue economy & economic sustainability:

1) By integrating environmental-friendly methods: ensuring that economic method doesn't harm fragile marine ecosystem

2) Blue Sovereign Bonds - alike raised by Seychelles can be raised by India to restore damage eco-system in and around oceans.

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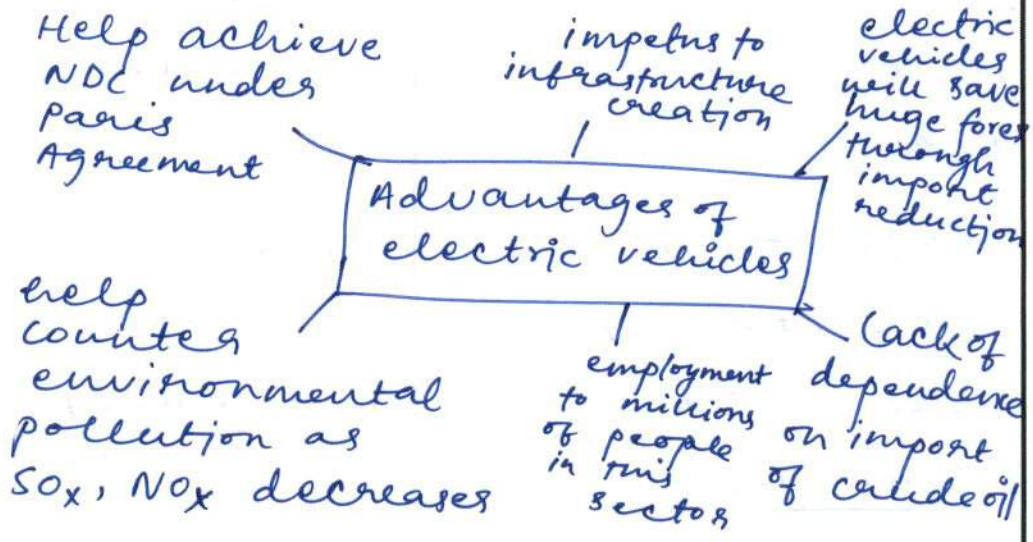
7. Despite many advantages associated with Electric Vehicles, there are many technical and commercial challenges for mainstreaming them. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों से संबद्ध कई लाभों बावजूद, उन्हें मुख्यधारा में लाने के मार्ग में कई तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक चुनौतियाँ हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to National Mission on Electric Mobility, Electric Vehicles offers multiple advantages vis-á-vis conventional vehicles.



- Technical challanges:

1) lack of charging infrastructure:

continues to remain a major hurdle in adopting EVs, as per NITI Aayog report.

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2) Long charging time : upto 6-8 hours, disincentivises people to go for electric vehicles.

3) Lack of lithium-ion battery : in India in large quantity makes us import-dependent.

- Commercial challanges :

1) High cost : of electric vehicles makes conventional vehicles better choice for middle class.

2) Lack of ample indigenous production : of these vehicles makes them scarce in market.

- Way forward :

1) providing incentive : for local manufacturing in India

2) Using Li-ion batteries : developed by ISRO

3) Implementing Y.S. Malik panel report for adoption of hybrid and electric vehicles.

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8. A rapidly changing economic structure and demography require a comprehensive employment policy to address the multitude of challenges that might arise in future. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**

तेजी से बदलती आर्थिक संरचना और जनसांख्यिकी को भविष्य में व्युत्पन्न हो सकने वाली अनेक चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए एक व्यापक रोजगार नीति की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

As per Survey 2018-19, India has 65% population below 35 years of age, and 50% below 25 years. India will emerge as 'youngest country' in the world in early 2020s, with median age of 29yrs.

Advantages of huge young demography

- labour-intensive sectors like apparel, footwears can gain
- abundant labour at a time when China, Japan is further ageing
- huge economic prospects via schemes like Make in India, Smart India etc.
- Skilled labour can be used in sectors like IoT, AI, Big Data analytics etc.
- services (sunshine) sectors like tourism, hotel management etc. can gain a lot

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- Challanges in face of rising demography:

1) Demography divident turning to 'Demographic disaster': in case advantage is not reaped with proper employment planning.

2) Skill deficit: among emerging workforce renders them unsuitable for emerging jobs

3) Lack of labour-intensive sectors: leaves a large section of people jobless.

- Way forward:

1) Generating 10 million jobs/year: is sine qua non for reaping benefits

2) Skill upgradation - via intensive Kaushal Vikas Yojana is needed

3) Promoting labour-intensive sectors along with services sector.

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9. Examine the need for a comprehensive policy on e-commerce in view of its domestic expansion as well as safeguarding India's interests globally.

(150 words) 10

ई-कॉमर्स पर एक व्यापक नीति की आवश्यकता का इसके घरेलू विस्तार के साथ-साथ वैश्विक स्तर पर भारत के हितों की सुरक्षा को देखते हुए परीक्षण कीजिए।

E-Commerce or electronic commerce refers to the commerce activities carried on electronic platforms. e.g Amazon, Flipkart etc.

- As per reports of Ministry of Commerce & Industry, India's e-commerce market will double or nearly triple in next few years.

- Thus, comprehensive policy on e-commerce is needed as:

1) This sector is increasing expotentially: and hence proper policy guideline is needed.

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2) To protect domestic e-commerce companies: which feels threatened in face of global giants like Amazon competing against them.

3) To protect interest of indigenous retailers: which is most impacted due to e-commerce

4) To curtail illegitimate practices like selling own products on own platforms.

5) To promote data privacy: by enforcing data localisation rules of RBI.

- Way forward:

1) Enforcing draft e-commerce policy 2018 with necessary changes.

2) Making distinction between marketplace model and inventory model.

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10. Discuss the need for deepening bond markets for Indian economy. Also, identify the reasons behind weak development of bond market in India.

(150 words) 10

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए बॉण्ड बाजारों को व्यापक बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में बॉण्ड बाजार के अल्प विकसित होने के कारणों की पहचान कीजिए।

Bond market, refers to the process of raising capital from/or by issuing bonds (debt instrument) in capital market.

- Need for deepening bond market for Indian economy are:

1) NPAs burden in money market: as PSBs continues to have NPAs to the tune of 12-13%.

2) Overburden on money market: has led to decrease in credit option for businesses.

3) Untapped potential of capital market: makes bond market

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a viable alternative to be exploited.

- Reasons for weak development:

1) Lack of proper policy: SEBI established only in 1990s under SEBI Act to regulate bond market.

2) Nationalisation of banks: made economy over dependent on banks via PSL norms and other norms.

3) Lack of proper support: to capital market, unlike western economy like USA, UK etc.

- Way forward:

1) Impetus on capital market: to raise money via bonds

2) Allowing municipalities to raise money via bonds by giving sovereign guarantee.

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11. In the context of IL&FS crisis, explain the risks that the economy faces due to laxity in the regulation of the Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs).

(250 words) 15

IL&FS संकट के संदर्भ में, गैर-बैंकिंग वित्तीय कंपनियों (NBFCs) के विनियमन में शिथिलता के कारण अर्थव्यवस्था के समक्ष आने वाले जोखिमों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) refers to those Companies established under Companies Act, 1956 and performs activities like taking fixed deposits, sell and purchase of bonds etc.

Advantages of NBFCs

- provides enough flexibility with credit terms, repayment etc.
- provides credit to sectors like real estate, construction etc.
- helps in acting as pseudo-bank
- makes credit availability easy & quickly

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- Reasons behind IL&FS crisis:

1) Weak regulation of NBFCs: by RBI as well as government.

2) Credit-liability mismatch: as NBFCs granted credit for long term while they had to pay back to banks on short-terms

3) Poor Audit by rating agencies: as agencies kept giving high rating despite poor performance of balance sheet.

- Risks that economy faces due to lax regulation are:

1) Disruption to overall economy: as NBFCs crisis impact infrastructure development, credit culture etc.

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2) negatively impact MSMEs: as this sector is largely dependent on NBFCs for credit.

3) Loss of investment - as FPIs is withdrawn in face of chance of emerging economic crisis

4) Dent on general economy image: as crisis reflects lacunae in management, rating culture, law enforcement etc.

- Way forward:

1) Strengthening oversight of RBI over these sector to bring them under regulation.

2) Ending 'Issuer-pay model': for rating agencies to avoid conflict of interests.

3) Bringing new legislation - particularly to deal with this sector.

4) promote better corporate governance on lines of Kotak Committee guidelines.

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12. What do you understand by Universal Basic Income (UBI)? Discuss the advantages that it presents over the existing social protection schemes in India. Also, identify the criticism associated with the idea of UBI for a country like India. **(250 words) 15**

सार्वभौमिक मूलभूत आय (यूनिवर्सल बेसिक इनकम: UBI) से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में वर्तमान सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं की तुलना में इसके द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले लाभों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत जैसे एक देश के लिए UBI के विचार से संबद्ध आलोचना की पहचान कीजिए।

Universal Basic Income (UBI): refers to the minimum guranteed income to be given to all citizens by state irrespective of any criteria based on sex, income, caste etc.

- Idea of UBI was propounded for the first time by Belgian economist Phillipe Van Parjis.

- The Economic Survey 2016-17 proposed the idea of UBI for India. The advantage of UBI over the existing social

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protection schemes are:

1) will make minimum income guranteed to all, thus promoting basic human need and associated human dignity.

2) Universal nature: of UBI makes it desirable as state shall promote equal upliftment of all irrespective of caste, religion, sex etc.

3) will end issue of exclusion: which emerges due to human error

4) will also end leakages: which is rampant in present social protection schemes.

5) Economically rational - as UBI will cost lesser than

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6% of GDP, which is spent on existing social schemes.

- Criticism associated:

1) Against equity principle: as both rich & poor will get equal amount, irrespective of their need.

2) Will promote tendency of lethargy: as basic income will disincentivize people to look for work.

3) Issue of women violence: as man may force women to give money to himself.

4) Probability of consumption on sin goods: like tobacco, liquor etc. may increase in face of assured income.

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13. Critically examine the practice of resorting to farm loan waivers as a means to alleviate agricultural distress. **(250 words) 15**

कृषि संकट को कम करने के एक साधन के रूप में कृषि ऋण माफी का सहारा लेने की प्रथा का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Farm Loan waivers : It refers to the process of waiving off (writing off) all loans of farmers in order to ease burden due to agricultural distress.

- Advantages of farm loan waivers:

1) Ease burden on poor farmers: in case of failed agricultural production due to draught, flood etc.

2) Helps clean-up banks' balance-sheet : as all pending loans are paid from government exchequer.

3) Increases banks lending capacity : as banks gets

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more credit in hand to be lent to other sectors.

4) Help reduce burgeoining NPAs: from economy.

- Disadvantages:

1) Hampers credit discipline: as even able farmers wait for waiver rather than paying off dues.

2) Misuse of people's tax: as populist government allegedly use it for 'vote-bank' politics

3) Waiver is temporary relief: as farmers again fall victim to draught, flood in absence of proper infrastructure.

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- Solutions:

1) Need to bring structural change: in Agri sector by promoting agri-entrepreneurship, market linkage etc.

2) ~~Ext~~ Extend irrigation coverage: as still around 55% farm-land are rainfall-dependent, thus vulnerable to drought.

3) Promoting agro-forestry as per policy of Agro-forestry-2014; promoting live-stock rearing as natural insurance.

Thus, as recommended by former RBI governor Raghuram Rajan, government should focus on long-term sustainable solution rather than resorting to piecemeal temporary relief. However, waiver should be given in case of genuine distress.

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14. Highlight the factors responsible for rise in the number of start-ups in India in recent years. Analyzing the challenges in the existing start-up ecosystem, suggest some measures to resolve them. **(250 words) 15**

विगत वर्षों में भारत में स्टार्ट-अप की संख्या में वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्तमान स्टार्ट-अप पारितंत्र की चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण करते हुए, उनका समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India has third-largest number of Start-up in the world, as per NITI Aayog's Strategy for New India @ 75 report-2018.

- Factors responsible for rise in number of start-ups in recent years are:

1) Scheme like Start-Up India: focussed on promoting better ecosystem for entreprenenrship

2) Schemes like MUDRA Yojana: readily provided credit for start-Ups upto 10 lakhs loans.

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3) Stand-Up India: Scheme promoted culture of start-up among women, SC/ST and other backward deprived classes.

4) Shift of focus from job-seeker to job-creator: built a requisite culture for start-ups.

5) Easing registration, verification norms by Ministry of Commerce and Industry further helped.

6) Further schemes like Make in India, Smart Cities also aided efforts to create start-ups.

- Challanges:

1) Issue of credit: from banks, NBFCs etc. remaines a major bottlenack in start-up growing.

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2) Issue with Angel-investment: where tax officials decides 'fair share value' on their own, hampers start-up prospects of raising money from angel-investors.

3) lack of policy stability: adds further burden as start-ups has to tweak accordingly.

- Measures:

1) Promoting culture of 'Ease of Doing Business': by easy registration, resolution etc.

2) Promote credit accessibility: by bringing change in Angel norms as done recently.

3) Providing incentives for new start-ups

4) Promoting competitive culture: amongst states by ranking as done by NITI Aayog.

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15. Discuss the idea of participatory budgeting and its significance for India. Also, identify the challenges in mainstreaming participatory budgeting in India. **(250 words) 15**

पार्टिसिपेटरी बजटिंग के विचार और भारत के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में पार्टिसिपेटरी बजटिंग को मुख्यधारा में लाने के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Participatory Budgeting refers to the process of budgeting in which people in general, or affected section of society also get say in deciding budget requirements.

- Significance of participatory budgeting in India:

1) will help policy formulation in better and efficient way.

2) step towards people empowerment: as people get say in budget which is ultimately

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going to impact them most.

3) Help target-oriented spending as people will remain central to allocation.

4) Promote transparency and accountability - in otherwise opaque process of budgeting.

- Challanges in mainstreaming participatory budgeting are:

1) Lack of political will - to integrate different stakeholders.

2) Lack of awareness : among people about budgetary nuances, details.

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-Way forward:

1) Integrating different stakeholders or people directly can help in achieving goal of participatory budgeting.

2) Bringing awareness: among people in general about budgetary procedures.

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16. Can the consolidation of banks help in stemming the existing problems in the banking sector? Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

क्या बैंकों का समेकन बैंकिंग क्षेत्रक में वर्तमान समस्याओं से निपटने में सहायता कर सकता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

Narsimhan Committee (1998) on banking reforms, recommended consolidation of banks at different levels. Recently, NITI Aayog in its 'New India@75' report batted for bank consolidation.

- existing problems in banking sector are:

1) Rising NPAs: as Public Sector Banks (PSBs) has NPA in range of 13-14% in March-2019 and Pscheduled Commercial Bank has 10-11% of NPAs.

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2) lack of adequate capital: with banks to lend to public en masse.

3) lack of adequate capital also makes bank unable to follow Basel-III norms of capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratio (CAR) of 7%.

4) High operational cost: due to huge fragmentation prevalent in banking sector.

5) Absence of banking facilities: in rural areas

- Consolidation of banks can help in following ways:

1) NPA resolution: as two bank with lesser NPA can be merged to reduce overall NPAs.

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2) Increase in capital: as merger will combinedly increase overall capital.

3) Increasing lending capabilities of banks as overall balance sheet will improve.

4) Efficient operational costs: as inter-operatability will increase leading to increasing efficiency.

5) Will make access easy and wide: As new branch can be opened by merging 2-3 nearby branches in more demanding region.

Hence, seeing the positive impact of merger of Bank of Baroda, Dena Bank etc., merger can be done on lines of Narsimhan Committee. 2-3 banks at global level scale can be brought up, with 8-10 at middle level and rest at lower level.

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17. There is a high cost of compliance as well as complexities associated with existing labour laws at centre and state levels. Discuss. What steps have recently been taken by the central government to address these challenges? **(250 words) 15**

केंद्र और राज्य स्तरों पर वर्तमान श्रम कानूनों के साथ अनुपालन की उच्च लागत के साथ-साथ जटिलताएँ भी जुड़ी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा हाल में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

India has more than 100 labour laws under different acts of central as well as state governments through acts like Minimum Wage Act, 1948 ; Essential Commodities Act, 1955 ; Maternity (Benefit) Act etc.

- High cost of compliance as:

1) Companies has to file proper labour clearance report.

2) In case of any missing, has to get into court conflict, or fine charged etc.

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- High complexities exists:

1) as States and central law come into conflict

2) Numerous legal nuances makes it burdensome to implement those.

3) Irregularity in labour law promotes 'dwarfism' in economy (Eco. Survey 2018-19)

- Steps recently taken:

1) Labour Code Bill has been passed by Lok Sabha merging over 40 labour laws into 4.

2) SAMADHAN portal: by ministry of labour aims to resolve

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labour dispute within 48 hrs.

3.) Easing labour related laws: by different ministries to improve 'Ease of Doing Business'.

- Way Forward:

1) Survey 2018-19 gives example of 'Rajasthan Model' where simplification of labour law improved EoDB culture.

2) Immediate passing labour/wage Code Bill by both houses.

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18. Why have Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India not been able to achieve the desired objectives? In this context, suggest some measures to revive SEZs in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (SEZs) वांछित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में सक्षम क्यों नहीं हो पाए हैं? इस संदर्भ में, भारत में SEZs को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

SEZ, Special Economic Zones, refers to those designated areas which are particularly established to promote economic activities, without having to follow each and every domestic laws.

These were established under SEZ ~~policy~~ Act, 2005.

- SEZs failed to achieve desired objectives as:

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1) Complex labour & wage laws: Continued to trouble business establishment in these regions.

2) Lack of supporting infrastructure: in form of 24x7 power, water; road-connectivity etc.

3) Lack of continued support from government

- Measures to revive SEZs:

1) Adopting new policy: by updating former lacunae

2) Easing labour & wage code

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Why has the contribution of manufacturing sector, as a percentage of the GDP, remained stagnant in the recent years? In this context, analyse the achievements of National Manufacturing Policy, 2011 with regards to its intended objectives. **(250 words) 15**

विगत वर्षों में GDP के प्रतिशत के रूप में विनिर्माण क्षेत्रक का योगदान स्थिर क्यों रहा है? इस संदर्भ में, अपने लक्षित उद्देश्यों के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय विनिर्माण नीति, 2011 की उपलब्धियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

According to Eco. Survey 2018-19, the contribution of manufacturing sector remaines around 16% to GDP, since a-quarter century.

- Reasons for stagnation:

1) lack of incentives: to convert dwarfs into gaints, thus hindering growth potential.

2) lack of adequate policy support: to promote export-competitive goods manufacturing.

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3) lack of investment - in technological upgradation, skill development etc.

4) Absence of labour-intensive sector as desired: in form of footwear, apparel, textile etc.

5) Tough competition from tax-free goods: of Bangladesh, Vietnam in manufacturing sector.

- Objectives of National Manufacturing policy, 2011:

1) To create 10 million jobs/year in manufacturing sector over a decade.

2) To increase investment: in manufacturing sector.

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3) To promote labour-intensive sector.

- Achievements of policy of 2011 has not been remarkable, as contribution to GDP remaines stagnant around 16% over these years.

The goal of job creation also remaines pending since years.

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) envisaged remaines incomplete.

Hence, there is a need to further propel manufacturing sector to increase its contribution to 25% by 2025.

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20. One of the goals that a developing economy aspires for is to bring down the Incremental Capital-Output Ratio (ICOR). In this context, what are the constraints that underlie the efficient conversion of savings rate to investments in the Indian economy? Also suggest some measures to improve this efficiency. **(250 words) 15**

एक विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्था जिन लक्ष्यों की आकांक्षा रखती है उनमें से एक वृद्धिशील पूंजी-उत्पादन अनुपात (इंक्रीमेंटल कैपिटल-आउटपुट रेश्यो: ICOR) में कमी लाना है। इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में बचत दर के निवेश में कुशल रूपांतरण के समक्ष आने वाली बाधाएँ क्या हैं? साथ ही, इसकी कुशलता में सुधार हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Capital-Output Ratio : refers to the amount of capital required to produce a one unit of goods (or output).

Lesser ICOR = Better economic productivity

- Advantages of lesser ICOR:

1) Saves capital : as unit of good can be produced with lesser input.

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2) Shows efficiency of economy as more goods can be produced in lesser capital.

3) Saved capital can be used for other sectors like health, education etc.

— Constraints:

1) Lack of investment culture: among people in face of sure returns.

2) Lack of policy for investment promotion: as recently Eco. Survey 2018-19, recognised investment as pillar of economic growth, thus giving necessary impetus.

3) Absence of efficient technology to reap maximum out of

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given resources.

4) Absence of skilled manpower: also constraint in bringing down ICOR.

- Measures:

1) Skilling labour force : to match industrial requirement

2) Technological upgradation : to increase per unit yield

3) Increasing investment - will further aid to reduce ICOR.

Thus, reducing ICOR is much desired to bring down cost of production and to provide sustained growth rate to our economy.

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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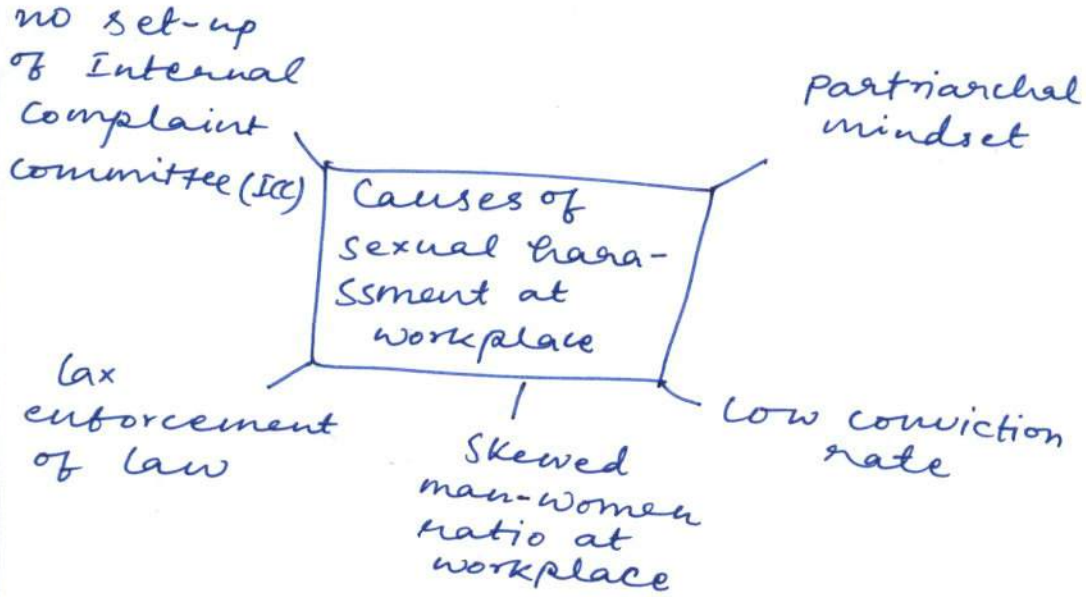
1. There is need for a more effective implementation of the existing provisions, as well as strengthening the current legal and institutional frameworks for addressing issues related to sexual harassment at workplace. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

कार्यस्थल पर यौन उत्पीड़न से संबंधित मुद्दों को संबोधित करने के लिए वर्तमान प्रावधानों के अधिक प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन के साथ ही, मौजूदा कानूनी और संस्थागत ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to data released by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), there is general increase in the cases of sexual harassment at workplace since 2005-06.



- There is a need for more effective implementation of the existing provisions as:

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1) General increase in cases of harassment: will deter women from joining workforce.

2) Low conviction rate: reflects loopholes in the existing laws.

3) Absence of Internal Complaint Committee (ICC): makes it difficult to lodge complaints

- Need for strengthening current legal and institutional framework:

1) As judiciary continues to be out of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Protection) Act, 2013

2) As per recommendation of J.S. Verma Committee (2013), instead of ICCs, special tribunal must look in cases.

3) Ensure that process is women-friendly and easy to lodge complaints.

Steps like SHE-box by Ministry of Women and Child Development is step in right direction

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2. Despite existing mechanisms and laws, crimes against children have been rising in India. Discuss the reasons behind this trend. What more can be done in this context to address the prevalent situation? **(150 words) 10**

विद्यमान व्यवस्था और कानूनों के बावजूद, भारत में बच्चों के विरुद्ध अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में वर्तमान स्थिति से निपटने के लिए और क्या किया जा सकता है?

According to NCRB data, crime against children has increased over last decade by 12-15% overall.

- Reasons behind increasing crime against children:

1) lax enforcement: of existing laws like POCSO Act, sections of IPC etc.

2) low conviction rate: results in delayed proseduce and reduces detterence

3) General decrease in value system: has made child vulnerable

4) Child pornography: along with various other media, has made child susceptible to violence

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- existing mechanisms and laws include:

1) POCSO Act, 2012: Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act, 2012

2) Death penalty: in case child below 12 years is raped

3) Provisions against child marriage: as sex with children below 18 yrs., with or without consent, shall be treated as offence of rape.

- Further steps to be taken:

1) Promoting awareness: among children in schools, homes etc.

2) Making complaint filing: child friendly through video conferencing, anonymisation

3) Increasing conviction rate: acts more as detterance than mere strict laws. Focus here.

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3. Democratic processes and practices in India have refashioned caste in multiple ways. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं और प्रथाओं ने बहुविध तरीकों से जाति का एक नए सिरे से निर्माण किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India democracy and caste has intertwined relations in multiple ways, notes scholar Christophe Jefferlot.

The intermingling of caste and democracy has both positives and negatives.

- Positives of caste in democracy:

1) Strengthened bargaining power of lower castes like Dalits.

2) Emergence of parties on caste lines: like Bahujan Samajvadi Party (BSP) in UP strengthened their position, Lok Janshakti Party in Bihar; RJD for Yadavs in Bihar.

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3) Strengthened the social cohesion: as party alliance between different castes like Yadavs & Dalits (through RJD) has strengthened social cohesion.

- Negatives of caste in democracy:

1) Further marginalisation: as people vote their caste and not developmental agenda.

2) Division on based of caste: is resulting in clash between one caste against another for vote-bank politics.

3) No perceptible benefits: as Dalits, other lower caste continues to suffer.

Thus, there is a need for comprehensive inclusive development, irrespective of caste, region, religion, language etc.

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4. Globalization has been a significant force in shaping the contemporary education system in India in both positive and negative ways. Examine. **(150 words) 10**

वैश्वीकरण, सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक दोनों प्रकार से भारत की समकालीन शिक्षा प्रणाली को आकार देने में एक महत्वपूर्ण शक्ति रहा है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalization: in simplest term, refers to dilution of physical boundaries between nations, which ultimately results in more interaction between people.

It has impacted our society to a great extent, one factor being shaping contemporary education system.

- Positives of globalization on education:

1) Increase in diversity: as new vistas were opened in different fields like hotel management, event management learning etc.

2) Enriched our education system: by integrating advanced feature from

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western nations in form of AI, IoT, Big Data analytics learning.

3) Emphasis on English as lingua franca: as English has emerged as global language, thus promoting its learning.

- Negatives of globalization on education system:

1) Rise of consumerism culture: has depleted our old way of learning where 'moral education' use to be part of syllabus.

2) Dominance of western ideologies/thoughts: has led to dilution of diversity in our education system.

3) Alienation from our own cultural education system: as homogenisation is outcome of globalization.

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5. The lack of clarity over what constitutes an urban area encourages haphazard development pattern in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

शहरी क्षेत्र का गठन करने वाले तत्वों के संबंध में स्पष्टता की कमी भारत में अनियोजित विकास प्रतिरूप को प्रोत्साहित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Due to rapid urbanization, as a result of rapid population growth along with migration towards urban areas, it has came under stress on multiple grounds, for example, water crisis, environmental pollution etc.

Due to absence of clarity over urban areas, haphazard development pattern is seen in India, as:

1) Rapid construction: in face of rising population leads to unplanned settlement.

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2) Absence of clear demarcation: leads to 'ghettoisation' in particular area.

3) Absence of clean water supply, electricity: due to unplanned settlement in urban areas.

- Measures/Way forward:

1) Need to define urban areas: so as to promote planning and construction accordingly.

2) Giving proper structuring: for roads, transportation during construction.

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6. The changing employment landscape across the globe makes it imperative that vocational education be integrated with the school curriculum in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सम्पूर्ण विश्व में परिवर्तित होता रोजगार परिदृश्य भारत में स्कूली पाठ्यक्रम के साथ व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के समेकन को अनिवार्य बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to OECD reports, less than 25% of college graduates are ready for hiring in India. There exists wide 'skill-mismatch' in our country.

- The changing employment landscape across globe has emerged as:

1) Rise of 4th Industrial revolution based on Artificial Intelligence, IoT, Big Data Analytics etc.

2) Automation in industries: ~~has~~ is causing unemployment due to lack of available skill.

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3) Service-led economy: many western nations like UK, US and even India is more relied on services than other sectors.

- Hence there is a need to integrate vocational education in school curriculum as:

1) To promote easy employment: based on one's learning skill at early age.

2) Would reduce skill mismatch: as required skill can be imparted with help of private sector.

3) To enhance the culture of vocational learning: which has largely remained neglected in our education system

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7. Communalism in India is fuelled by socio-economic disparities and politicization of identities. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सांप्रदायिकता को सामाजिक-आर्थिक असमानताओं और पहचान के राजनीतिकरण से बढ़ावा मिलता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Communalism: refers to the process of division of people prominently on the basis of religion. It is a stage when people start deriving their alliance on religions lines.

- Communalism due to socio-economic disparities:

1) Social deprivation/marginalisation: promotes a feeling of alienation vis-d-vis mainstream society

2) Economic deprivation: also fuels feeling of neglect among minorities, thus seeking alliance on religions lines.

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3) Vote-bank politics: as politicians uses socio-economic disparities to divide people on haves & haves' not

- Communalism as result of politicization of identities:

1) The emergence of parties on religious lines: promotes communalism amongst people.

2) Identity factor: where one supports people only on religious lines or from same religion.

Hence, there is a need to uplift minorities/neglected sector - socially, economically as well as politically - as recommended by Sachar Committee (2005).

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8. What are the factors due to which Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) remain one of the most backward groups in India? Highlight the steps taken by the government for their upliftment. **(150 words) 10**

वे कौन से कारक हैं जिनके परिणामस्वरूप विशेष रूप से कमज़ोर जनजातीय समूह (PVTGs) भारत के सर्वाधिक पिछड़े समूहों में से एक बने हुए हैं? उनके उत्थान हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), refers to those tribal groups who has very distinct culture, lifestyle and are also numerically very less.

As per data of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, there are 75 PVTGs in 13 states and UTs. e.g Jarawas, Onge in Andaman.

- Factors due to which PVTGs remain one of the most backward group:

1) Lack of assimilation: with mainstream society has deprived them of health, education opportunities.

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2) General resistance: shown by PVTGs towards outsiders, has deterred their integration.

3) Lack of scientific advancement: in their region. As electricity, internet remaines distant.

- Steps taken by government for their upliftment are:

1) Attempts to integrate: through different anthropologist, ensuring they maintain their isolation along with benefits.

2) Providing health & education opportunities: with special focus on PVTGs. e.g Eklavya Schools for STs students.

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9. Examine the reasons behind prevalence of child labour in India. What steps have been taken by the Indian government for addressing the menace of child labour? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में बाल श्रम की मौजूदगी के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। बाल श्रम की समस्या से निपटने के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

According to International labour Organisation (ILO) reports, India has one of the highest children employed as labour, figure standing at 11-12 million.

- Reasons behind prevalence of child labour in India are:

1) Poverty: is biggest challange as it compels children towards labour.

2) lack of education: among children despite RTE Act, 2009; makes child prone to child labour.

3) lack of awareness: among parents to promote education rather than earning through

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employing children.

4) Lax enforcement of law: as mostly victims are poor, and ignorant of laws.

5) Anomaly in law - as Child labour (Amendment) Act, doesn't consider help at own family as child labour, hence prone to exploitation.

- Steps taken by govt. to address menace of child labour:

1) Child labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986: amended recently to increase scope, penalty etc.

2) PENCIL Portal: to promote education among children employed as child labour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Regionalism need not be regarded as unhealthy unless it takes a militant, aggressive turn and encourages the growth of secessionist tendencies. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

क्षेत्रवाद को तब तक हानिकारक नहीं माना जाना चाहिए जब तक कि यह उग्रवादी एवं आक्रामक रुख न अपनाए तथा अलगाववादी प्रवृत्तियों को बढ़ावा न दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism : refers to mobilisation of people on the basis of their 'regional identity'. It is also a form of 'identity politics'

- Regionalism need not be regarded unhealthy in absence of secessionist tendency as:

1) It can promote cohesion - among people based on regional identity transcending religions, casteist division.

2) Increase bargaining power : of people for developmental projects, employment opportunities.

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However, when it takes a militant, aggressive turn and encourage growth of secessionist tendency, it needs to be countered.

As otherwise, it may promote social division and may challange territorial integrity as well as sovereignty, as seen in case of Khalistan; Kashmir issue.

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11. Universal Health Coverage is a worthwhile goal, however achieving this in a country like India is a challenging task. Analyse. In this context, discuss the significance of the Ayushman Bharat Scheme. **(250 words) 15**

सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज एक सार्थक लक्ष्य है, यद्यपि भारत जैसे देश में इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, आयुष्मान भारत योजना के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) has been one of the prime agenda of global communities since 1978 Alma-Ata declaration itself.

Even recently adopted 2030 Agenda for SDGs, talks of universal health coverage (UHC) in its Goal 3 (ensure healthy lives for all at all ages).

- Achieving UHC in our country is a challanging task because:

1) Absence of robust Primary Healthcare centre (PHCs): puts

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unproportionate burden on secondary as well as tertiary

2) Lack of finance: as expenditure on health is mere 1.2% of GDP, lowest among neighbours as well

3) Lack of infrastructure: as many PHCs doesn't have bed, essential medicines, medical devices etc

4) Absence of doctors: as doctor to population ratio continues to be very low vis-a-vis WHO standard.

5) Out of pocket expenditure (OOPE) - Around 70% expenditure on health is OOPE, thus putting burden on poors.

6) High cost of medicines/devices: due to absence of generic medicines; predatory pricing.

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In this context, Ayushman Bharat holds huge significance.

1) Seeks to provide free health coverage : to 10 crore households upto ₹5 lakhs / year in secondary and tertiary care.

2) 1.5 lakhs Health & Wellness Centre (HWCs) : will make PHCs robust.

3) Also covers pre-hospitalization cost : this will reduces burden on poor, marginalised section.

- Way forward :

1) Increasing funding : to atleast 2.5% of GDP by 2025 as per National Health Policy (NHP-2017)

2) Increasing prescription of generic medicines : as envisaged under PM Bhartiya Janausadhi Pariyojana.

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12. Given the scale of internal migration in India, highlight the challenges faced by migrants. In this context, discuss the need for a National Policy on Migration. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन के स्तर को देखते हुए, प्रवासियों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संदर्भ में, प्रवासन पर राष्ट्रीय नीति की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

As per NSSO's report, India witnesses more internal migration than external migration. There is a huge rural-rural, rural-urban and urban-rural migration due to various pull and push factor.

- Challanges faced by migrants are following:

1) Lack of adequate employment opportunity: as destination renders them vulnerable to exploitation.

2) lack of health & education opportunity: at destination makes their stay more pity.

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3) Lack of option for accessing PDS ration : in absence of local identity card, puts additional burden.

4) Regionalism-based attack : as seen against people of Bihar, UP in Maharashtra, Against people of North-East at Bangalure (2015).

5) Lack of collective bargaining power : of these migrants vis-á-vis local workers.

6) Biased policies of few state government - like Gujarat, Andhra mandating 70-80% local hiring, put migrants at disadvantage.

- Need for National Policy on Migration arises so as to :

1) Broad guidelines : can be provided through it to all

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states to formulate policies for outsiders migrant.

2) Rights of migrants: can be mentioned in policy itself, to make sure they get it.

3) To address cause of migrants' plight: by promoting their association, welfare groups etc.

4) To ensure health & education: to migrants, his/her children and family members.

- Way forward:

1) Strict enforcement of Inter-State Migrants Act, 1979: to ensure migrants safety at destination.

2) Aadhar portability: to access ration at Fair Price shop.

3) Promoting work opportunities: in source region itself.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Examine the contemporary trends and reasons for change in the traditional family structure in India. Discuss the reforms needed in the existing social security protection measures in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवार की पारंपरिक संरचना में परिवर्तन की समकालीन प्रवृत्तियों और इसके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में वर्तमान सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायों में आवश्यक सुधारों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Traditional family structure in India has been predominantly joint family with large co-habitation.

- Contemporary trend in the family structure includes:

1) Rise of nuclear families - due to migration in urban areas for better life opportunities, for employment etc.

2) Rise of single parents: due to divorce-rate increase.

- Reasons for change in traditional family structure in India are:

1) Migration: to cities, urban areas

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has reduced joint family to nuclear families.

2) High cost of living: in urban areas has made co-habitation costly thus nuclear family.

3) Emergence of privacy culture: where people increasingly prefers to stay alone or in solitude, avoiding interferance from outside

- Consequences of these change:

1) Rise of elderly population: in villages, left unattended.

2) Rise of hypertension, health related issues: as people feel loneliness and associated depression

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- Reforms needed in existing social security protection measures are:

1) Increasing emphasis on old-age care: which lives alone in villages, away from families.

2) Emphasis on care for single-parents and their children.

3) Promoting joint-family culture: for better old age care, child care

4) Pensions for old age: be increased in face of rising challanges associated with health care costs.

Thus, there is a need to ensure that each section of society is taken care adequately in rise of changing pattern.

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14. What are the various challenges that persons with disabilities face in living a dignified life? Suggest some measures for ensuring their effective participation in society. **(250 words) 15**

विकलांग व्यक्तियों द्वारा गरिमापूर्ण जीवन जीने के मार्ग में व्याप्त विभिन्न चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? समाज में उनकी प्रभावी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Persons with disabilities (PwD) faces various challanges in living a dignified life. Those challanges are:

1) Social stigma: associated with disabilities emerges as a major inhibiting factor in their integration in mainstream society

2) Lack of accessible workplace, schools, hospitals: hinders their ability to access requisite services from these places.

3) Lack of specialised education opportunities: keeping in

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mind the particular need of disables. e.g Brailie script for blind students.

4) Issue of online harassment or physical harassment: by calling with derogatory terms, hampers their self-confidence & dignity.

5) lack of economic opportunities: projects them as liabilities and thus further prone to assault, mistreatment etc.

- Measures taken by governmentare:

1) Enacting PwD Act, 2016: increasing disability ground from 7 to 21. Along with reservation in educational institutions.

2) Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan: to make public places accessible to PwD.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Further some measures to ensure their effective participation in society include:

1) Countering social stigma: by broadcasting success stories of PwD; carrying out awareness drive via nukkad natak, stage show

2) Providing specialised education: to PwD, according to their need.

3) Providing skill training - especially to these section under PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) to promote economic opportunities.

Hence, PwD remaines very important section of our society and their earliest integration is 'sine qua non' for overall growth of society.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. India is currently facing "triple burden" of undernutrition, overnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Examine the reasons and suggest some measures for combating them. **(250 words) 15**

भारत वर्तमान में अल्पपोषण, अतिपोषण और सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों की कमी के "तिहरे बोझ" का सामना कर रहा है। इनके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए और इनका मुकाबला करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

As per various reports of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and also FSSAI, India faces "triple burden" of undernutrition, overnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.

- Broad reasons for "triple burden" are:

1) Poverty: as lack of money causes decreased food intake

2) Lack of adequate food: for all in adequate quantity

3) Skewed food intake: without proper diet need regards.

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- Specific reasons for "triple burden" are:

A) For undernutrition -

- not breast feeding children within 1 hour of birth
- lack of mothers' milk upto atleast one year
- Heavy reliance on outside food intake at early stage.

B) For overnutrition:

- Junk food culture: which are rich in fat, oily substances
- no physical activities

C) Micronutrient deficiencies:

- no diet plan
- lack of balance diet
- Absence of diversified food source.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Measures for combating "triple burden" are:

1) Food fortification: by targeting those elements which lacks heavily. e.g Iodine salt, Vitamin A fortified milk.

2) Promoting mothers' milk: as done by govt. through schemes like Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA)

3) Promoting outside activities - through sports, recreation for overnutrition

4) General targeting of poverty: as increase in income will lead to diversification of food intake as seen through MGNREGS scheme.

Thus, there is a need to overcome these burden. Schemes like POSHAN Abhiyan is step in right direction

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16. State the factors that have influenced India's population growth trends. Also, enlist some measures taken by the government for attaining population stabilization. **(250 words) 15**

उन कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत की जनसंख्या वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति को प्रभावित किया है। साथ ही, जनसंख्या स्थिरीकरण का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

According to recent Economic Survey 2018-19, India has lately entered into population stabalization mode with Total Fertility Rate (TFR) reaching replacement rate at 2.18.

- Factors that influenced India's population growth trends are:

1) Rise in living cost: made family planning imperative need, in face rising inflation, living cost

2) Increased literacy rate: over years made people aware of necessity of growth control.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Increased health opportunities: increased life-expectancy of people, decreased IMR, U5MR, MMR etc.

4) Increased migration - led to emergence of nuclear families and delays in child conception.

5) Promotion of two-child policy: by appealing to people, through ads like 'HUM DO, HAMARE DO' also brought positive results.

- Measures taken by the govt. for attaining population stabilization are:

1) Mission Parivar Vikas: launched by the government aimed at promoting family planning.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Free contraceptives : distributed through PHCs. like recently introduced CHAYA and ANTARA.

3) Encouraging institutional delivery: through ASHA, ANMs etc. to have safe delivery and provide necessary support guidelines.

4) Financial incentives : under PM Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) only for 2 child had indirect effect

5) Maternity leave : under 1961 Act for first 2 child only also promoted family planning.

6) General mobilization through ads, plays, video messages etc.

India, in order to reap demographic dividend, need to stabilise population and reach replacement rate at 2.10 in near times.

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17. The strategy for combating poverty in India must rest on both effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes and employment intensive economic growth. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में निर्धनता से मुकाबला करने की रणनीति निर्धनता-रोधी कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और रोजगार गहन आर्थिक विकास, दोनों पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to UNDP's Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI)-2018, around 27% of India's population are multi-dimensionally poor, measured on ground of health, education and standard of living.

- Effective implementation of anti-poverty programme are needed as:

1) To counter root cause of poverty: which is primarily relative deprivation from health, education etc.

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2) Anti-poverty programme are target-oriented towards poors e.g MGNREGS providing employment opportunities to BPL workers

3) Anti-poverty programmes like TPDS is necessary to make sure that poor have access to food.

4) Other BPL benefits are equally important to allievate suffering of poor.

However, only anti-poverty programmes will not end poverty and thus there is a need for employment-intensive economic growth, as so called 'TRICKLE DOWN' model has failed to uplift poors largely.

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- Need for employment-intensive economic growth:

1) To create job opportunities: for poors / marginalised in labour-intensive sectors like footwear, apparel, leather, automobile etc.

2) Jobless growth: is detrimental is it perpetuates economic inequality, thus increasing poverty.

Thus, there is a need to have multi-pronged approach to counter menace of poverty on 'war-footing' mode.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Critically examine the impact of globalization on rural society in India. Also delineate some strategies for tapping the opportunities offered by globalization. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ग्रामीण समाज पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, वैश्वीकरण द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए अवसरों का दोहन करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों की रुपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Globalization has impacted different sections differently. The impact of globalization on rural society has been multi-dimensional.

A) Social impact of globalization on rural areas:

- Has promoted the nuclear family due to migration
- Has promoted technological advancement via TV, mobiles etc.

B) Economic impact:

- increased job opportunity due to forward-backward linkage.

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- increased rural productivity due to market opening, exports to foreign countries.

c) Cultural impact:

- Rise of consumerism
- Shifting towards 'western lifestyle'
- Rise of 'generational gap'

- Strategies for tapping the opportunities offered by globalization:

1) Skill upgradation - can help in better manufacturing of goods that can be produced in cottage industries.

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2) Various factories like that of Sports (football, volleyball); footwears can be settled in village for cheap labour and easy availability of large labour.

Hence, there is a need to tap maximum benefit out of globalization impact on rural economy.

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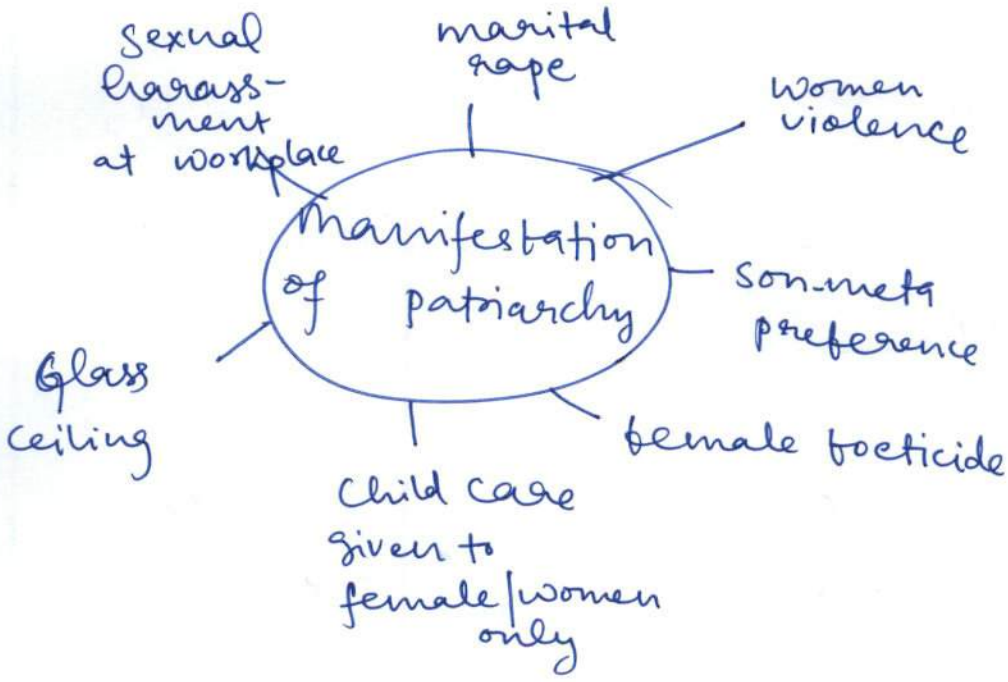
19. Patriarchy is not mere economic dependence but also operates in cultural habits and dominates the minds of males and females equally. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

पितृसत्तात्मकता केवल आर्थिक निर्भरता नहीं है, बल्कि यह सांस्कृतिक आदतों को भी संचालित करती है तथा पुरुषों एवं महिलाओं की मानसिकता पर समान रूप से हावी रहती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Patriarchy, simply referred, is a socio-cultural set up of society which thrives on "differential treatment" based on gender.



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- The roots of patriarchy lies not only in economic dependence of women on men, as even independent well-earning women faces multitude of patriarchal problems as harassment at workplace; low pay wage; "Dual Burden" - work as well as child care; eve-teasing; issue of marital rape etc.

Thus, we can say that patriarchy operates in cultural habits as well, as different festivals assigns gender-based role to women e.g Karwa-Chauth. Along with this

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family, school, society also promotes patriarchal norm. As a child sees "Gender-divided role" in his/her home and finds its natural later-on.

Patriarchy dominates mind of female male equally, as even female members of family is seen enforcing it.

e.g Grandmother preferring/expecting male child birth.

Thus, to counter this, society has to work on multiple front to end the pseudo-segregation based on gender.

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20. Indian society in ancient, medieval and modern times always exhibited an underlying unity that created a composite culture, which is decisively pan-Indian in nature. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन, मध्यकालीन और आधुनिक समय में भारतीय समाज ने सदैव एक अंतर्निहित एकता का प्रदर्शन किया है, जिसने एक ऐसी सामासिक संस्कृति का निर्माण किया जो अपनी प्रकृति में निश्चित रूप से अखिल भारतीय है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

First Prime Minister in his book 'Discovery of India', highlighted the 'composite culture' of Indian civilization since time immemorial.

The idea of 'UNITY IN DIVERSITY' along with 'Sarva Dharma Sambhav' has been the broad corner-stone on which Indian society rests.

The idea of composite culture in ancient times, is reflected through the preaching

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of Gautam Buddha and his follower 'The Great Ashoka'. Ashoka in his inscription at various pillars/stupa, has called for "mutual toleration" amongst all religion, caste, clan etc.

In medieval time, reign of Great emperor AKBAR stands out. His initiatives like abolishing Jaziya (religious tax); Ibadat khana (for religious debate/discussion) reflects the trend of pan-Indian composite culture.

In modern times, the constitution itself promotes composite culture by denying discrimination on basis of

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religion. race, caste, sex, place of birth. Various fundamental rights in Part III (Art. 12-35) promotes right to equality, religion etc.

However, the occasional emergence of regionalism, casteism, communalism etc. puts dent to this ancient to modern trend. We need to maintain the ethos of Indian culture which is essentially diverse, plural and yet pan-Indian in nature.

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राजकोषीय प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का समावेश करने हेतु एक स्वतंत्र राजकोषीय परिषद (IFC) की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

According to 2nd ARC report, transparency and accountability in fiscal processes is much needed to end corruption in governance.

- Issues with present fiscal processes in India:

1) Opaqueness: with respect to fiscal distribution, allocations etc.

2) lack of accountability - as CAG alone cannot audit extensively, seeing increase in extent of fiscal outreach

3) Issues of imprudent expenditure: without much attention to outcome

- Need of Independent fiscal council (IFC) arises as; it can help:

1) Bring transparency: by clear cut allocation, disbursement of

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financial resources.

2) It can ensure that each ministry gets proportionate to their need.

3) Centre-state fiscal friction: can be smoothened as IFC can have representation from states, unlike Finance Commission (Art. 280) which lacks state representation.

4) IFC can also check prudence, appropriety of expenditure thus promoting accountability

5) Can aid parliament to decide on demand for grant and cut motion effectively.

Thus, IFC along with CAG holds potential to bring transparency in fiscal processes, and it can be constituted after adequate deliberation.

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2. Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

रोजगार सृजन हेतु निर्यात क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत की कमजोर होती निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा को संबोधित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

According to Economic Survey 2018-19, exports hold huge potential in employment generation as seen from success model of MSMEs growth.

- Exports generates employment in following ways:

1) Increased investment: for export increases productivity making goods demand higher, leading to more employment.

2) New sectors for export: like food processing, agro-processing etc. can boost employment.

3) MSMEs: contributes 45% to export, and is second largest employer at 110 mn, after agriculture.

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- Steps taken recently are:

1) Agri export policy 2018: aims to increase export to $60 bn by 2022 (from agriculture good processing)

2) Ease of Doing business: to increase investment and related export

3) Make in India: to make India manufacturing hub and thus export competitive

- Steps to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness are:

1) Increasing investment: which will lead to increase in efficiency, thus increasing productivity

2) Interest subvention: with the help of EXIM Bank to promote export in target countries

3) Addressing trade friction: like with US with related to tariff on Iron & steel.

4) Diversifying export: to Latin America, Central Asia etc.

Hence, we need to focus on export to address job crisis in India.

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3. Highlighting the main features of National Mineral Policy, 2019, discuss how it can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining.
(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति, 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह संधारणीय और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण खनन सुनिश्चित करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती है।

National Mineral Policy-2019 was released by Ministry of Mines, in order to promote India's mineral exploration (thus reducing foreign dependence) and parallely sustainable mining.

- Main features of National Mineral Policy 2019 are:

1) Increasing investment: in mining sector to make mining profitable and environmentally sustainable.

2) Increasing export: from mineral exploration, processing and export, thus earning forex

3) Making mining sustainable: by promoting use of advanced technologies in scientific manner.

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4) By promoting clear/transparent allocation - of mining fields to bring transparency in process.

- National mineral Policy-2019 can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining by:

1) Promoting transparent allocation: of mining fields in less fragile regions

2) By increasing investment: by promotion of private sector investment and cooperation

3) By including local masses - in decision making processes

Hence, sustainable, responsible mining is need of hour. Recent steps like Mission SHAKTI, along with allowing 100% FDI in selected mining is welcome steps.

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4. Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana, analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018. **(150 words) 10**

"प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना" की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि यह जैव ईंधन राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की दृष्टि और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है।

PM-JIVAN Yojana launched by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG) aims to promote use of biofuel, among various other objectives.

- Salient features of PM JI-VAN Yojana:

1) Growing of bio-fuel based crops: like promoting use of sugarcane molasses, beats etc.

2) Promoting processing of bio-fuels: to increase its share in overall energy mix

- Vision and goals of National Policy on Biofuels - 2018 are:

1) Increasing use of biofuel: by blending ethanol in petrol upto 20%.

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2) Achieving 5GW of energy from biofuel by 2022.

3) Promoting co-generation: of both heat and energy from same source

4) Increasing use of sugarcane leftovers: to biofuel generation

5) Increasing income of farmers: by giving them option to sell left-over food crop for biofuel procession.

- PM JIVAN Yojana can help achieve goals of NPBF-2018 by:

1) By increasing production of biofuel

2) By increasing income of tribal people by giving them option to sell biofuel based crop

Thus, both scheme and policy is complementary to each other promoting biofuel use as well as enhancing income of farmers, tribal people.

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5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक कृषि (ZBNF), भारत में वर्तमान समय में प्रचलित पूंजी और रसायन गहन कृषि का एक विकल्प प्रदान करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

ZBNF: refers to use of natural processes to increase agricultural productivity in a climate-friendly, sustainable manner. It was mooted by agriculturist Subhas Palekar in Karnataka.

- ZBNF provides alternative to capital intensive agriculture by:

1) Promoting natural processes: like zero tillage, vermi compost etc.

2) No use of heavy equipments: like tractors for ploughing, happy seeders etc.

- ZBNF provides alternative to chemical intensive agriculture by:

1) Curtailing use of chemical fertilizers like NPK, urea etc. and promoting

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use of natural organic processes e.g vermicompost.

2) By curtailing use of herbicide, pesticide : as ZBNF relies on natural treatment of soil.

- Shortcomings of ZBNF:

1) Time taking: as it takes 3-4 yrs. to reap benefits of ZBNF.

2) Decreased productivity : vis-a-vis chemical (fertilizer) based farming, as lamented by Sugarcane farmers in Maharashtra, Karnataka.

However, seeing the rapid degradation of agriculture land, ZBNF along with organic farming must be promoted, as per Economic Survey 2018-19.

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6. Marine life is facing 'irreparable damage' from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste which ends up in the oceans each year. In this context, examine the implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem and suggest some measures for addressing this problem. **(150 words) 10**

समुद्री जीवन, प्रति वर्ष समुद्र में पहुँचने वाले लाखों टन प्लास्टिक कचरे के कारण 'अपूरणीय क्षति' का सामना कर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

According to reports of Green Peace NGO, around 50-60 tons of plastic waste ends up in ocean each year.

- Implication of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem:

1) Micro-plastics: in nm size, are consumed by marine organisms which disrupts their metabolic cycle.

2) Disruption in food chain: due to decrease in number of zooplanktons, which dies after consuming plastic.

3) Coral bleaching: due to plastics accumulation on surface, leading to stress and further expel of zooxanthalae

- Measures for addressing plastic pollution are:

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) Promoting zero-plastic use. on surface as pledged by India and other countries on environment day-2018

2) Ensuring zero-tolerance: towards industrial plastic discharge to ocean

3) Global collaboration: by FAO along with UNFCCC to combat plastic pollution

4) Funding NGOs, companies: to clean plastic from ocean and reduce it use.

Thus, recent steps by NGO Ocean clean-up to clean Pacific plastic pile-up is need of hour and appreciating. Further such steps be promoted.

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7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में भारत स्टेज मानकों के विकास पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, वर्ष 2020 से भारत में BS-VI मानकों को योजनाबद्ध रूप से लागू किए जाने के महत्व और उसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Bharat Stage (BS) norms were introduced in India in face of rising air pollution due to harmful increasing vehicular emission (SO_x, NO_x etc.)

Bharat Stage norms in modelled on European standard norms, who were the first to introduce standards for vehicular emissions of this kind. BS norms aims to prescribe necessary engine model to reduce emission. India after following BS-IV is going to implement BS VI from 1 April 2020. Already cities like Delhi-NCR has BS-VI norms from 1 April 2019.

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- Significance of BS-VI norms are:

1) Reducing emission: as Sulphur content will decrease by further 20-30% and so will NO_2.

2) Help achieve goals of NCAP: National Clean Air programme, which aims to reduce $PM_{2.5/10}$ concentration by 20-30% from 2017 level by 2022 in 102 cities.

3) Decreasing adverse health impact: like pulmonary diseases, heart diseases.

- Challanges of BS-VI norms:

1) Car manufacturers not ready: to configure engine as per prescribed norms

2) Increased cost: of retrofitting or new cars may impact automobile sector.

3) Conflict between implementation of electric & hybrid car and BS-VI norms adoption.

Hence, India along with BS-VI should focus on electric cars and other public transportation facilities.

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8. What are black holes? Highlight the challenges in imaging a black hole? How were these challenges overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope project? **(150 words) 10**

ब्लैक होल क्या हैं? ब्लैक होल के चित्रण (इमेजिंग) में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इवेंट होराइज़न टेलीस्कोप प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया गया?

Black Holes: refers to the region in space which has so high gravity that even light cannot escape it. It was proposed under theory of Relativity of Einstein.

- Challanges in imaging a black hole were varions, like:

1) Very far off: location of black holes made it hard for telescopes to capture image.

2) No clear cut feature: of black hole made it hard to accept one image among scientific community

3) Very high gravity: around black hole made it impossible for any earth-based satellites to get near

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black holes.

However, these challanges were overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope scope, which created history by capturing first clear image of Blackhole. Event Horizon Telescope were collaboration among many countries like US, UK, EU etc. and there were multiple telescope placed around the world, which collectively captured images of each part which was further ~~coat~~ assimilated to form a complete image of Blackhole.

Thus, event horizon telescope created history to show mankind first image of blackhole.

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9. While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential. **(150 words) 10**

शस्त्र व्यापार संधि (ATT) के उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो ATT को इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता से उपयोगित किये जाने में बाधक हैं।

Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) was signed between India and USA in early 2000s, to increase trade in arms between two nations.

- Objectives of the ATT:

1) Increased trade: in arms and ammunition, in post cold-war era.

2) Increasing co-operation: in the field of defence & security between India and USA.

3) Enhancing internal security: between two nation in face of rising China in Indo-Pacific

- Challanges which are hindering the full utilization of ATT are:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) India - Russia relation : acts against USA's intention to isolate Russia, as Russia continues to be largest arms supplier to India.

2) USA - Pak nexus: due to countering Taliban in Afghanistan, impact India's interest.

3) Unreliability of USA: as it puts various conditionalities on arms imported from it.

Hence, there is a need to address the challanges to ensure full utilization of potential of Arms Trade Treaty.

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10. Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure.
(150 words) 10

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा संचार नेटवर्कों के माध्यम से एवं स्वयं संचार नेटवर्कों को खतरा होने, दोनों ही प्रकार से हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, नेटवर्कों को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The new age of war, relies heavily on cyber warfare, where enemy nation or non-state actors aims to dysfunction satellite and thus communication network and internet.

- Thereats to internal security posed by communication networks:

1) Radicalisation of youth: from minorities through social media platforms.

2) Fake message: of communal based persecution, targeting to disturb communal harmony. e.g Mob lynching on fake news

3) Rumour-mongering: of secession, separatism etc. poses perennial threat

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- Internal security threat to network can be done by:

1) Online hacking/phishing: by steps like Ransomware, malware eg Pettya attack

2) Disruption of internet: by destruction of satellites in space.

- Steps taken by government in making networks more secure are:

1) ASAT: Anti-Satellite test under Mission Shakti to promote deterrance.

2) Strengthening provisions of Information Technology Act, 2002; and Telegraph Act, 1885 to intercept potential message related to threat.

3) Operation Chakravyuh: by Intelligence Bureau for counter-radicalization

Hence, India keeping in view changing scenario has keep itself abreast with cyber nuances.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlight the importance and challenges related to integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in India. Mention some steps that can be taken for its smooth integration with the synchronized Indian grid. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवर्तनीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (VRE) के एकीकरण के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। ऐसे कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो समक्रमिक (सिंक्रनाइज्ड) भारतीय ग्रिड के साथ इसके सहज एकीकरण के लिए उठाए जा सकते हैं।

Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) refers to the variability in production of renewable energy due to its dependence on other factors like sun for solar energy, wind for wind energy, which is not a constant phenomenon.

- Importance of integration of VRE with synchronized Energy grid are:

1) will increase share of overall renewable energy in energy mix.

2) will help achieve India target of generating 175 GW renewable by 2022

3) Achieve INDC : under Paris Agreement, where India has promised

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to have 40% renewable in overall energy basket.

4) Integration will make renewable more favourable, as dependence on thermal will decrease gradually

- Challanges related to integration of URE with synchronized Indian grid:

1) Very nature of variability: makes renewable integration a major challange

2) The scattered nature of renewable acts as dis-incentive to integrate

3) Small quantity of renewable: produced doesn't necessite integration with synchronized grid, as it is used locally itself

- Steps that can be taken for smooth integration of URE:

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1) Increasing secure production of renewable: like hydro-power, wind-power on large scale to reap 'economies of scale'.

2) Incentivising private investment: in renewable sector to promote integration.

Hence, integration of VRE with synchronized grid is need of hour, to reap large potential of renewable, especially solar and wind in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? **(250 words) 15**

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत 'मध्यम आय पाश' में फंस सकता है। इस परिघटना की व्याख्या करते हुए, ऐसे तर्कों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत इससे किस प्रकार बच सकता है?

Middle Income Trap : refers to the economic phenomenon, where a developing countries despite sustained high economic growth for many years, doesn't cross over to 'upper income category'.

e.g Brazil, South Africa etc.

- Reasons why India could fall into MIT are:

1) Jobless growth: while overall growth rate is above 7%, job creation is dismal (as unemployment hovers around 7-8%)

2) No investment: as country faces investment crunch which may

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

impact productivity, hence export competitiveness may decline.

3) Income inequality - as per Oxfam report, top 1% has 73% of country's wealth, thus poor lacking any substantial purchasing power.

4) Decreased investment in health & education - as mere 1.2% of GDP on health & 3% on education, results in poor social capital.

5) Low skill, vocational training. results in huge skill-mismatch, rendering mass unemployed.

- India can avoid falling in MIT in following ways:

1) Increasing purchasing power: of middle, lower class to boost demand and growth.

2) Focusing on job creation: by promoting

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Capital intensive sectors like footwear, leather, apparel etc

3) Promoting service-sector led growth to absorb masses from agriculture sector which is overly stressed

4) Investment-led growth model: as seen in China, South Korea etc.

5) Increasing expenditure on health, education to increase efficiency of population

6) Vocational; skill training - to make workforce ready for employment in changing times.

Hence, India has potential to avoid MIP and reach upper-income category provided proper action is taken soon.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Highlighting its importance, discuss the major issues that plague effective monetary policy transmission in India. Also, mention the steps taken by RBI to improve it. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन प्रमुख मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो इसकी प्रभाविता को बाधित करते हैं। साथ ही, इसमें सुधार के लिए RBI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Monetary policy transmission: refers to the transmission of policy rate change benefits to consumers at the ground level.

- Importance of monetary policy transmission:

1) To boost demand: of credit when RBI cuts repo rate, as credit becomes cheap

2) To increase businesses: dependent on loan (credit) like real estate, MSMEs etc.

3) To regulate economy: as increase or decrease of rates (repo), directly impact inflation, cash circulation etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Major issues that plague monetary policy transmission are:

1) Reluctance on bank: to pass on benefits to consumer quickly

2) Profit maximisation approach of banks, deprives consumers from cheap credit and hence robust economic growth.

3) Lack of oversight mechanism: to check where rate ~~cate~~ cut has been transmitted to lower level.

4) Lack of penal provision - in case of failure to pass off benefits.

- Steps taken by RBI to improve effective monetary policy transmission are:

1) MCLR-based rate: thus ensuring

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

rates to be according to cost charged for raising marginal cost of lending (shift from bank rate).

2) Guidelines to banks: has been issued by RBI to efficiently transfer monetary policy benefit

- Further steps that can be taken:

1) oversight mechanism by Banking ombudsman

2) Monetary fine - in case of failure to transfer benefit, without substantial cause.

Hence, effective monetary policy along with capital market policy is needed to keep economy on track. Any deviation be curtailed and consumer interest be kept at central.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वर्षा सिंचित कृषि में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने हेतु अपनाई जा सकने वाली कुछ कृषि-वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

According to journal lancet report, around two-third (or 66%) agricultural land in India are rainfall dependent.

- Constraints faced by rainfed agriculture are:

1) Truant monsoon: where deficit and excess has become norm, make agriculture productivity vulnerable.

2) Climate change: has altered traditional rainfall pattern thus disrupting crop cycle.

3) lack of irrigation facilities: by canals makes ground water extraction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

compulsion resulting in 80% of ground water extraction for agricultural purposes.

4) Causing drought: thus impacting overall food security of country

5) Reduced productivity limits farmers' capability to repay loans thus burgeoining agricultural NPAs.

6) Farmers' suicide: as almost 20,000 commit suicide every year, is outcome of unreliable rainfed agriculture.

- Some agronomic practices to stabilize agricultural production in rainfed areas are:

1) Promoting processes like ZBNF, organic farming

2) Using sprinkle irrigation, drip irrigation etc.

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3) Promoting rainwater harvesting in these regions.

4) Growing less-water-intensive crops and not sugarcane, paddy etc.

5) Constructing micro-irrigation facilities by utilising funds under NABARD.

6) Constructing dams, check-dams to conserve & regulate water.

Along with these, rationalising MSP and use of fertilizers in needed in short-term and climate stabilization in long-term.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems?

(250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, भारत में यूरिया क्षेत्र में कई समस्याएं निरंतर बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मौजूदा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

Urea constitute a major chunk of agricultural fertilizers in India. Its irrational use in agri-field has done uncomprehensible damage to soil productivity.

- Steps taken by government in recent years to rationalise urea sector:

1) Use of neem-coated urea: to slow down dissolution of nitrogen in soil

2) Urea specific policy: to rationalise its production, unbridled distribution etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Problems that continue to persists in urea sector are:

1) Excessive use: in agricultural field has led to decline of soil productivity as well as agri-productivity.

2) Soil pollution - due to layering of urea on surface which makes water impregnable.

3) Water pollution - due to urea percolating to ground water and further resulting to eutrophication, which impact marine life.

- Reforms to be taken to counter problems in urea sector:

1) Promoting rapid use of neem-coated urea: in place of normal urea, to decrease rate of dissolution.

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2) promoting organic farming - using vermi compost, no tillage, ZBNF etc.

3) Rationalising its production - by policy formulation, issuing directives

4) Evergreen revolution - based on zero chemical fertilizer be promoted as opined by M. S. Swaminathan.

Thus, rationalising and curtailing use of urea is need of hour, to reduce its adverse affects. Recent steps like Neem-coated urea is promising start.

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16. What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. **(250 words) 15**

पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण (एक्सेस एंड बेनिफिट शेयरिंग) क्या है? यह जैव विविधता के संधारणीय उपयोग में किस प्रकार सहायक है, स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की विभिन्न प्रणालियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS): refers to the process where any access to biodiversity by experts, scientist etc. for research or other purposes; mandates that its eventual benefit be shared with local community.

It is a foundational core pillar of Nagoya Protocol (2010).

- ABS aids in sustainable use of biodiversity by:

1) Promoting conservation: of local resources by integrating local

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population in the process of research, innovation etc.

2) Ensuring equitable benefit: of outcome to both parties

3) Promoting active-participation: of local government, in securing environmental interest along with need of biodiversity processes

- National level mechanism for ensuring ABS are:

1) National Biodiversity Authority: established under NBA Act, 2002. permission from NBA for any research at biodiversity level is essential.

2) Adhering to international conventions: like Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing, under which 'active consent' or prior permission

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local government is much for research in local biodiversity.

- Global mechanism for ensuring ABS are:

1) Cartegena Protocol (2010): mandates prior consent among both parties.

2) Aichi Targets: also promotes ABS in some way.

Thus, ABS is most necessary to maintain balance between need of research, local community as well as environment conservation.

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17. Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. **(250 words) 15**

अवसंरचनाओं का आपदाओं के प्रति सुनम्य (रेजिलिएंट) होने के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसे विकास प्रतिमान की मुख्यधारा में लाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

According to Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR)-2015; infrastructural disaster resilience is one of the four foundational pillars of effective disaster mitigation.

- Significance of disaster resilience of infrastructure:

1) Saving loss of lives & property: as efficient infrastructure can withstand disaster to some extent.

2) Saving unnecessary expenditure: post-disaster as there will be no need to built roads, houses, bridges again.

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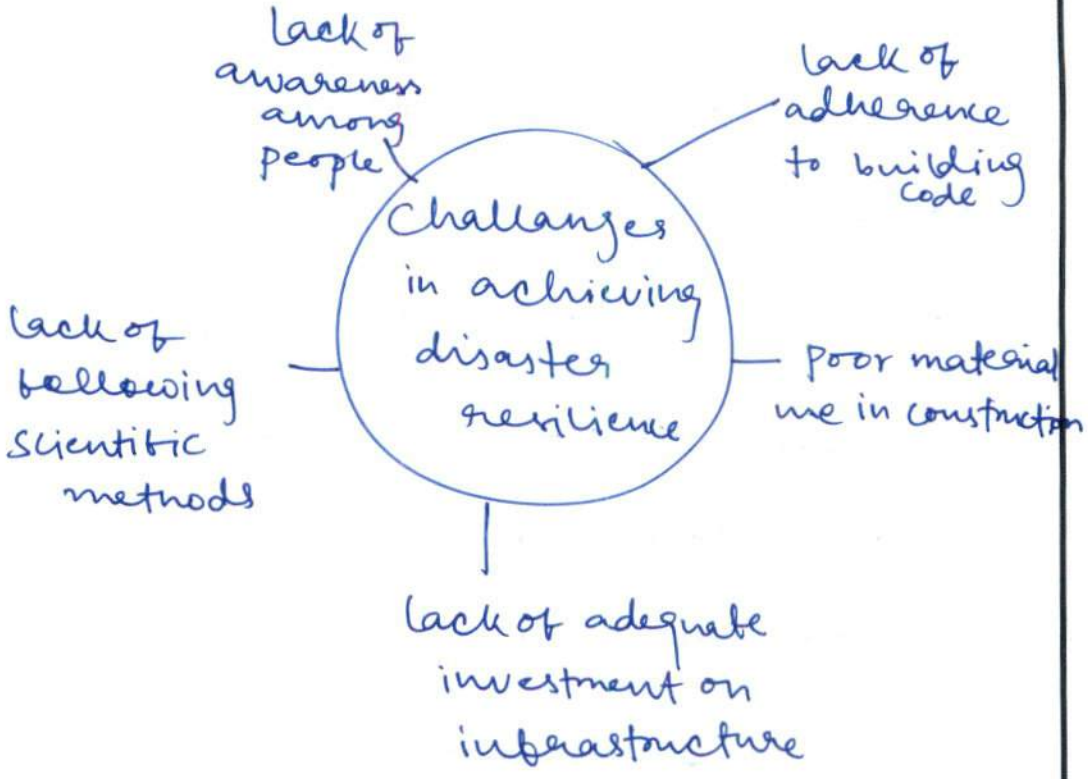
~~3) Saving~~



— Ways for mainstreaming infrastructure resilience:

1) Adopting & enforcing it under building code while planning

2) Bringing awareness: of infrastructure resilience among people of different benefits.

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3) Cost-benefit analysis model:
can intentivise people as benefits of resilience outweight cost multiple-times.

4) Adequate inspection mechanism along with penal provision for builders in case of non-adherance.

Hence, recent steps like Building Code along with enforcing disaster resilience building can save India upto 2.5% of GDP cost, as per World Bank. There is need to promote it holistically.

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18. Highlighting the significance of data localization for India, discuss various challenges associated with data localization. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए डेटा के स्थानीयकरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, डेटा के स्थानीयकरण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localisation: refers to a process wherein a copy or whole data has to be kept within the boundary of a country where it is collected.

Recently, RBI mandated data localisation for foreign companies.

- Significance of data localization:

a) Data privacy: held as fundamental right in Puttaswamy Case (2017), has to be protected.

b) To reap benefit out of data processing - as target public

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delivery can be adopted.

c) Data being new oil: makes it important component for localization

d) Data being mined by foreign country: through influencing consumer choice, predatory pricing etc. needs to be curtailed. Hence, localization.

- Challanges associated with data localisation:

a) Hampers EoDB – as foreign companies find it costly to follow localization norms.

b) Increased cost of business: makes product less competitive thus impact revenue of foreign companies.

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c) Absence of any dedicated law: makes localization hard to enforce on legal ground.

- Suggestions:

a) Data mirroring: where a copy of data can be left locally.

b) enacting law: by parliament post adequate deliberation with all stakeholders.

c) Promoting privacy: based on enacting law on B.N. Srikrishna recommendations.

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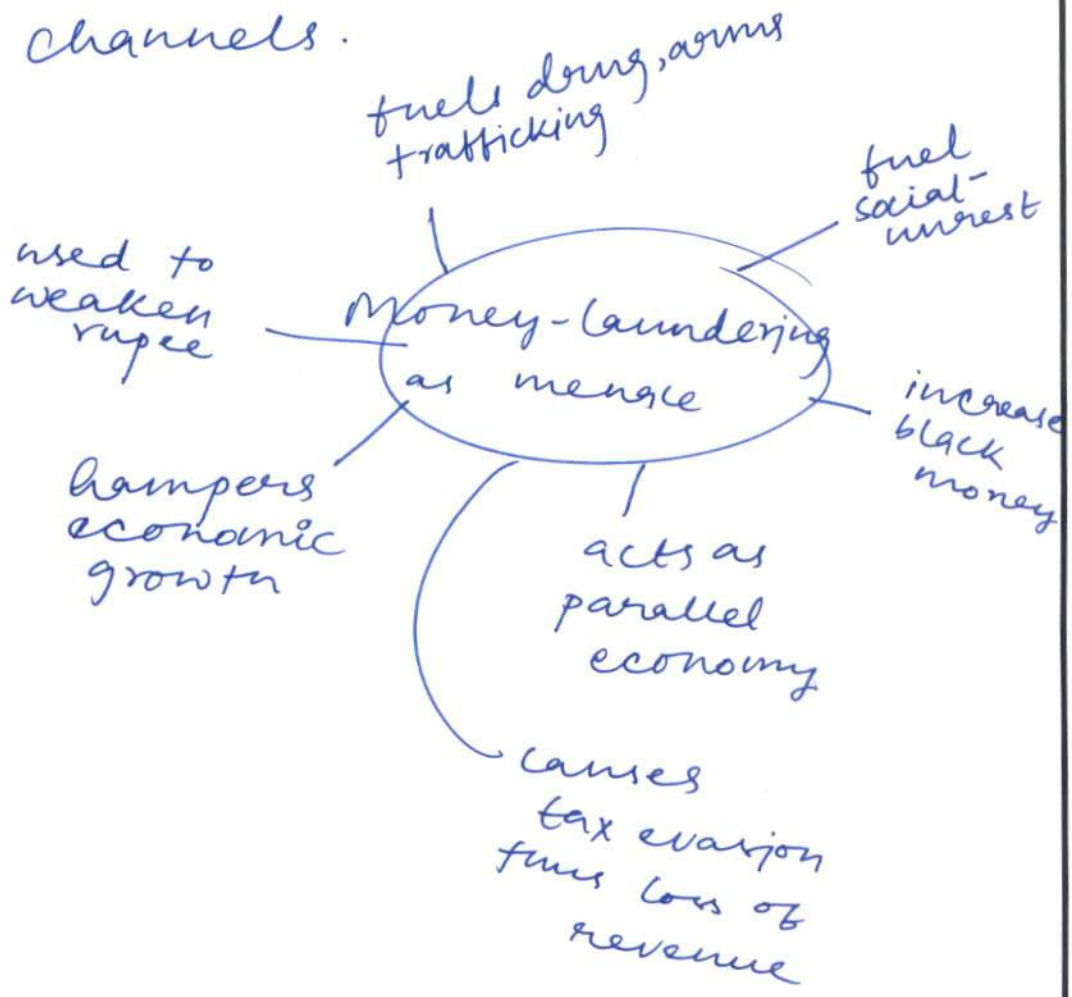
19. Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace?

(250 words) 15

एक सामाजिक आर्थिक अपराध के रूप में धन शोधन विशेषकर भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए एक खतरा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस खतरे से निपटने हेतु घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Money laundering: refers to convers of black money to white money using different channels.



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- Domestic measure:

1) PMLA, 2002: Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 makes it criminal offence.
2) RBI guidelines under IT Act, 1961 makes laundering penal offense.

- International measures:

1) FATF under G-20 guidelines: Counters money laundering by enforcing 40 guidelines and bringing sanctions in case of failure to adhere (by bringing under black list)
2) 9-point guidelines given by India at G20 Summit last year.

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20. The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

आतंकवाद का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य संगठित अपराध के उद्देश्य से भिन्न होता है, किन्तु दोनों के मध्य एक सहजीवी संबंध पाया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Terrorism and organised crime has symbiotic relationship in the sense that both feed each other, despite different motives.

- Motive of terrorism: to instil terror among people, to destabilise harmony, peace in the society

- Motive of organised crime: to earn profit through illegal means by drug, arms, human trafficking.

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- Symbiotic relationship between two exists in the sense that, both weakens peace structure and harm country from within.

Both are complementary to each other, as money from organised crime is used to fuel terrorism.

- Suggestion to counter these:

1) Strengthen internal security mechanism
2) Border management: to curtail any intrusion, smuggling
3) De-radicalization of youth
4) Awareness among people etc.

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